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BIOLOGY

SECTION M - CULTIVATED PLANTS

Book No. 23, 1958

Abstracts 104596 thru 104931

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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF

ABSTRACTS IN REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL - BIOLOGIYA, No. 23, 1958

This report consists of complete translations of the Russian-language abstracts of articles, which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia.

The subject classification system used in the Russian-language abstracts has been followed in this publication.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104596

AUTHOR : Kolyasev, F. E., Appolitov, B. V.
INST. : Leningrad Agricultural Institute
TITLE : The Influence of Sowing Methods on the Conditions of the Development and the Yield of Grain Crops.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 2, 36-44

ABSTRACT : In 1949-1951, sowings of spring wheat Diamant and Golden Rain oats were carried out on the experimental field of Leningrad Agricultural Institute using different methods: drill, crosswise, strip, strip-crosswise, sowing in three directions (crosswise + diagonal) and sowing in large hills. The relative and absolute humidity of the air during daylight hours was higher on plots with a more uniform spacing of plants on the area (sowing in three directions). The difference in the absolute humidity of the atmosphere comprised 1-1.5 millimeters. On sowings in hills, the maximum temperature of the air was 1.5-3° higher

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.104596

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : than on sowings in three directions. Differences in ground surface temperature reached 2.5-3.5°, and at the depth of 10 centimeters - 1.5°. During the night hours the above-mentioned differences between the variants leveled out. The soil moisture content under the drill sowing was, as a rule, lower than under the sowing in three directions, and higher than under the sowing in large hills. The most favorable conditions are created by sowing in three directions and crosswise. On the plots of these variants, a higher germination of the seeds in the field was noted, and a lesser decline in the plants in the process of vegetation,

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104596

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : less contamination with weeds, an almost complete absence of undergrowth and a higher yield (spring wheat - 35.5 and 33.6, oats - 33.3 and 31.3 centners/ha). The lowest yield (wheat - 16.3 centners/ha, oats - 20 centners/ha) was obtained with sowing in large hills. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104597

AUTHOR : Ovchinnikov, N. N., Serafimskiy, V. I.
INST. : Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute.
TITLE : Nitrogen Content in Grains Formed in Different Parts of Inflorescence.

ORIG. PUB. : Selektsiya i semenovodstvo, 1953, no. 1, 70-71

ABSTRACT : A report on the experiments at Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute in the study of N content in the grains of wheat and rye spikes and corn ears. The N content in a grain and also the percentage content of total N and raw protein vary in relation to the place of the formation of grains within the area of inflorescence. N was found in the greatest amount in winter wheat grains which form in the second flowers of spikelets in the middle part of the spikes. The percentage content of total N and raw protein increases somewhat from the upper part to the lower. In

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.104597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : rye, the greatest content of N was found in the grains in the middle part of the spike. In corn, a somewhat different regularity was found, namely: the smallest amount of N was contained in the grains in the upper part of the ear; the percentage content of N hardly varies along the length of the ear. — Ye. I. Saks

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No.104598

AUTHOR : Stefanov, B., Razsolkova, Ye., Tsikova, Ye.
INST. : -
TITLE : Results of Some Studies on Determination of the Influence of Pre-Sowing Soaking of Seeds on Their Germination.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. In-ta za gorat. B"lg. AN, 1957, 2, 245-307

ABSTRACT : A delay in germination has been observed with the treatment of corn seeds by means of pre-planting soaking in 3% solution of KBr for 8 hours and those of rice for 48 hours. With soaking in a weak solution of KBr, the delay in germination is considerably less, the process runs its course almost identically as with the pre-planting soaking in distilled water. With the prolonged soaking of rice seeds for 7 days in 3 and 10% solution of NaCl and 3% KBr, a retarded germination has been observed. With such comparatively long process of soaking the seeds, sugar, proteins

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104598

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and coloring matter pass into the solution used for the treatment. With the transfer of the seeds from salt solutions into distilled water, an accelerated growth of the root system in the sprouting grains has been observed. -- O. V. Yakushkina

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104599

AUTHOR : Ortlepp, H.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture in Potsdam.
TITLE : Potassium and Phosphoric Acid Fertilization of Winter Cereals.

ORIG. PUB. : Mitschurinbewegung, 1957, 6, No. 16, 734-737

ABSTRACT : Data of the experiment at the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture in Potsdam. Question is broached on the significance of K and P in the vital activity of the plants, on the expediencey of the utilization of these or other potassium and phosphorus fertilizers depending on the type of the soil, and also on the rates and dates of the application of these fertilizers under winter grain crops.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104600

AUTHOR : Mikoyan, G. Ye.
INST. : Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic*)
TITLE : Effectiveness of Autumn Irrigation of Cereals in Sevanskiy Basin.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN ArmSSR, Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10, No. 9, 75-81

ABSTRACT : The high effectiveness of fall irrigation of winter wheat was ascertained at the Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration on the fields of Martuninskiy variety-testing plot. In 1955/56, the increase in the yield comprised 6.5-8.4 centners/ha with the of the control being 22-23 centners/ha. Recommendations are given on the technique of irrigation.

*) Engineering and Melioration.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104601

AUTHOR : Görlitz, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Productivity Reserves are in the Sowing Dates.

ORIG. PUB. : Mitschurinbewegung, 1958, 7, No. 6, 245-247

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104606

AUTHOR : Motrenko, T. G.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, USSR.
TITLE : Lodging in Relation to Agricultural Technique and Varietal Characteristics of Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Bio. osnovy oroshayem. zemled. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 611-623

ABSTRACT : In 1952 and 1954, experiments and observations on lodging of winter and spring wheat in irrigated regions were conducted at Rostov Breeding Station. In these years, a bad type of lodging at the roots was observed owing to a large amount of precipitation. Losses of the grain yield in winter wheat comprised up to 24% after severe lodging at the stage of blossoming. The following varieties and forms of winter wheat of southern origin were assigned to the group with severe lodging: Odesskaya 3, Æritrospermum V-31, hybrid 16. Priazovskaya which did not lodge, and Ramonskaya 833 and hybrid 289/43 which rose up by harvest

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.104606

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : time, produced in the variety trials the highest yield - 27.9-23.2 centners/ha. It is recommended to eliminate the additional nitrogen dressings of winter wheat and the spring application of N under the spring wheat. In the conditions of Rostov oblast', high sowing rates for either winter or spring wheat are not recommended since they lower the yield in droughty years and intensify lodging with irrigation. -- L. P. Maksimova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104608

AUTHOR : Ukolov, A.A.
INST. : Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.
TITLE : The Attributes of Winter Wheat Variety Moskovskaya 2453.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., 1957, vyp. I, 61-68

ABSTRACT : Data on the 1953-1955 study of different reproductions of variety Moskovskaya 2453 at Timiryazev Agricultural Academy Difference between the average yields of the reproductions of this variety comprised 2.6 centners/ha, 1.76 grams in the absolute weight of the kernels, and 3.33% in gluten content. Differentiation of the vegetive cones was almost identical in different reproductions. In 1954, in a competetive trial, this variety gave a yield of 23.3 centners/ha, and PPG-599 - 21.7 centners/ha. During 1953-1955, work was being conducted on the improvement of Moskovskaya 2453

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104608

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : variety, and in this period, Moskovskaya 2453 Uluchshennaya surpassed the original variety in the grain yield, absolute weight of the kernels, flintiness of the grain, in the content and elasticity of gluten, productivity of the spike, and in the accumulation of dry matter.

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104609

AUTHOR : Kirichenko, F. G.
INST. : All-Union Breeding and Genetics Institute.
TITLE : Principle Results of the Work on the Creation of Hard Winter Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : Selektsiya i semenovodstvo, 1958, No. 1, 21-28

ABSTRACT : Work on the creation of hard winter wheat for the conditions of the steppe areas of Ukraine, was started at the Wheat Breeding Section of the All-Union Breeding and Genetics Institute in 1945. By 1958, the Section had at its disposal a large amount of seeds of genuinely hard winter wheats obtained chiefly by repeated crossings. In resistance to cold, this material approaches the soft winter wheat variety Odesskaya 3. The original hybridization material are winter varieties of soft wheats - Odesskaya 3, Odesskaya 12, Voroshilovskaya, Koveyl, and spring varieties

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104609

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the hard wheats - Melyanopus 69, Melyanopus 37, Gordeiforme 26 194 and 26 200. Crossings carried out, were direct and reversed, with free and artificial pollination. -- Ye. I. Saks

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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104610

AUTHOR : Ryzhey, I. P.
INST. : Kirghizian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : Application of Spike Pinching Technique in the Growing of Wheat Seeds.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zemled., 1957, 1, 22-25

ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted at Kirghizian Breeding Station. The seeds of five varieties of winter wheat were divided by size into three groups. From all varieties, the highest yield was secured from large seeds (24.6-29.8 centners/ha), middling crop - from seeds of medium size (21.0-29.8 centners/ha), and the lowest - from small ones (15.6-22.4 centners/ha). In 1954, characteristics of the seeds from different parts of the spike were studied on 6 varieties. The largest ones are the older kernels of the middle part of the spike. From them is obtained the greatest yield.

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23,1958,No. 104610

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The seed nursery is started with the outer (outside) kernels of the spikelets from the middle of the spike. The selection of these kernels is carried out by means of pinching the spikes of the standing wheat in the period from the beginning of earing until the blossoming of wheat. In the middle part of the spike on the main stem, 6-8 spikelets are left from which the middle flowers are removed with pincers. The absolute weight of the kernels from pinched spikes increases by 5.1-17.5 grams.
-- Yu. L. Guzhev

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104611

AUTHOR : Pisarenko, G. S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Characteristics of Winter Wheat Seed Growing Under the Conditions of Vertical Zonality of Kabardino-Balkarsk *)

ORIG. PUB. : Selektsiya i semenovodstvo, 1958, No. 1, 32-36

ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted with winter wheat varieties Novoukrainka 83 and Osetinskaya 3 in Kabardino-Balkarsk Autonomous SSR the natural conditions of which have distinct features of vertical zonality. In comparison with the seeds grown in the conditions of moist climate, the seeds of steppe reproduction with greater protein content, produce more viable progeny (cold resistance to the acidity of the soil and to diseases). Growing elite seeds of winter cultures in the steppe zone is recommended. --Ye.I.Saks

*) Autonomous SSR.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104612

AUTHOR : Aliyev, D.A.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR.
TITLE : The Influence of Microelements on the Development and Yield of Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. 5-y Nauchn. konferentsii aspirantov AN AzerbSSR. Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1957, 241-253

ABSTRACT : Data of the Institute of Agriculture, Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR. The influence of B, Mn, Cu, and Zn added to a background of nitrogen and phosphoric fertilizers was studied. These elements improved the wintering of the plants, accelerated growth, the vigor of tillering (especially Mn and Cu) and the ripening of the grain (Cu). Under the influence of Zn and then B, the number of the kernels on the spike increased. Application of different microelements is reflected differently on the water cycle of

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104612

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the plants. With the background of nitrogen and phosphoric fertilizers, the requirement of wheat for microelements increases. Their application at different stages of the development of wheat produces a considerable increase in the yield: average increase due to Mn and Cu - 3.5 centners /ha, Zn - 3 centners/ha and B - 2 centners/ha. The best effect, especially in droughty years, is achieved with small doses. *- V. A. Vnuchkov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23.1958, No. 104613

AUTHOR : Grammatikati, O. G.
INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic *)
TITLE : Moisture-charging Irrigation of Winter Wheat in the Steppe Zone.

ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Bio. osnovy oroshayem. zemled. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 105-116

ABSTRACT : Conditions for obtaining stable crops of winter wheat with moisture-charging irrigation without vegetative applications of water, were studied at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration. Pre-sowing moisture-charging secures good development and wintering of the plants. In the chernozem soil on this side of Caucasus, the required amount of

*) Engineering and Melioration.

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104613

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : water can be distributed in 1.5-meter layer of soil. Therefore, it is expedient to wet the ground to the depth of 2 meters. Application of vegetative irrigation with the background of moisture charging, led to a severe lodging of the plants. The effectiveness of moisture-charging irrigation was expressed in the increase in the yield by 20 centners/ha. It is recommended to eliminate winter wheat in Rostov oblast' from crops requiring vegetative applications of water. -- L. P. Maksimova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104614

AUTHOR : Lysogorov, S. D., Kiver, F. V.
INST. : Kherson Agricultural Institute
TITLE : The Influence of Moisture-charging Irrigations on Winter Wheat in the Southern Steppe of Ukrainian SSR.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. po fiziol. rasteniy, 1958, No. 2, 21-26

ABSTRACT : The influence of moisture charging irrigation on the yielding ability of winter wheat OD-12, was studied during 1952-1956 at the uchkhoz (training farm) of Kherson Agricultural Institute. On an average for 3 years, moisture-charging irrigation increased the yield of winter wheat on non-fallow predessor, by 7.3 centners/ha of by 35%. The effectiveness of such irrigation is espeeally high in years with a dry autumn. With moisture-charging, the content of nitrates in the soil increases together with the improvement in the water cycle of the soil. A stable retention of the in-

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104614

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : creased chlorophyll content in the leaves right up to the milk stage of maturity was noted in plants with moisture-charging irrigation. Application of $N_{45}P_{60}$ fertilizers under the tillage ground at the time of irrigation increased the yield by 6-7%. -- A.A. Kornilow

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104615

AUTHOR : Borodin, N. N., Dukarevich, S. I.
INST. : Don Zonal Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : Moisture-charging Applications of Water Under Winter Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Donsk. zonal'n. n.-i. in-ta s. kh., 1957, 1, 8-10

ABSTRACT : Three-year experiments in the study of moisture charging applications of water under winter wheat, started in 1953 on the fields of kolhoz "Zavety Il'icha" in Rostov oblast' and continued on the fields of kolkhos imeni Molotov (the transfer of the site of the experiment was caused by a considerable rise in ground water). Data on the follow-up of the yield and the absolute weight of the grain for 3 years are cited. Pre-sowing moisture-charging irrigation is the

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
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ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104615

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : main link in the agricultural technique for winter wheat under the conditions of irrigation with an obligatory follow-up of the depth of the groundwater table. With the level of groundwater deeper than 2 meters, the rate of the moisture-charging application should comprise not less than 1000-1200 m^3/ha/. -- Ye. I. Saks

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104616

AUTHOR : Luk'yanenko, P. P.
INST. : Krasnodar Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : Placement of Winter Wheat in Field Crop Rotations.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 7, 21-26

ABSTRACT : Data of Krasnodar Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture. In Kuban', the foundation of correct crop rotation should be the bed and the turned bed of perennial grasses (alfalfa, esparcet, and red clover). Introduction of perennial grasses contributes to the securing of high and stable yields of winter wheat and corn.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23.1958, No. 104617

AUTHOR : Rzayev, N. D.
INST. : Institute of Agriculture, AS Azerbaydzhan SSR
TITLE : The Influence of Microelements on the Resistance to Cold and on the Occurrence of Lodging in Different Wheat Varieties.
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. 5-y Nauchn. konferentsii aspirantov AN AzerbSSR. Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1957, 8-15
ABSTRACT : Experiments at the Institute of Agriculture, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR. The influence of B, Mn, Cu and Zn with and without the background of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers was studied. Microelements, especially Mn and Cu, considerably increase the resistance to cold in wheat, improve the water cycle in the plants, and appreciably check the lodging of wheat. With the application of Cu, no lodging at all was observed. Microelements, especially Cu and Mn, appreciably increase the absolute weight and the character of the grain.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23.1958, No. 104618

AUTHOR : Il'inskaya-Tsentilovich, M. A., Gur'yev, B. F.
INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Varieties in Connection with Lodging.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. AN SSR, 1957, 113, No. 1, 217-219

ABSTRACT : Dynamics of the formation of attributes determining the resistance to lodging, differs in reclinate and slightly reclinate varieties of winter wheat (experiments at Kharkov Agricultural Institute). In the lodging variety Odesskaya 3, the thickness of the ring of textural tissue of the stem is less and the amount of its growth in the period between the stages of spiking and full ripeness changed very little in comparison with the non-lodging variety Lyutestsens 238.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23,1958, No. 104619

AUTHOR : Kabulov, D. T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Large-Kernelled Wheat of Uzbekistan.

ORIG. PUB. : Priroda, 1957, No. 1, 99-100

ABSTRACT : From the local wheat in Samarkandskaya oblast', a wheat form was separated, distinguished by very large grain (weight of 1000 - 70-72 grams) with the general average weight of the kernels from a spike of 4.2 grams. Producing a yield of 42-48 centners/ha, the large-kernelled wheat does not lodge. The report points out the promising prospects of the cultivation of the new large-kernelled wheat on irrigated, well tilled lands. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104620

AUTHOR : Senchenko, A. B.
INST. : Kamensk Seed-Testing Laboratory.
TITLE : Sowing Rate and the Vigor of Growth.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 3, 83-84

ABSTRACT : The relation between the initial growth and germination of hard spring wheat Melyanopus 69 and the absolute weight of the seeds was studied at Kamensk Seed-Testing Laboratory. The test specimens of the seeds were divided into groups according to thickness before being embedded for germination. The smaller the absolute weight of the seeds, the lower the vigor of growth. However, the germination of large seeds was lower in a number of cases. This was connected with the greater damage to their embryos caused by stink-bug, and by injuries at the time of threshing. It is

Card: 1/2

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CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104620

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : suggested to increase the sowing rate of the seeds of the spring wheat Melyanopus 69 by 25% if their weight is 17 grams or less, by 20% with their weight being 18-19 grams, by 15% with the weight of 20-24 grams, and by 10% with the weight of more than 25 grams. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104621

AUTHOR : Zagoruyko, A. T.
INST. : Institute of Agricultural Biology, AS Ukrainian SSR.
TITLE : The Influence of Mineral Fertilizers on the Yield of Spring Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : /Pratsi/ in-tu agrobiol. AN URSR, 1957, 7, 31-36

ABSTRACT : The highest yield of spring wheat (experiments at the Institute of Agrobiology AS Ukrainian SSR) was obtained with the application of 50% of N45 K45 before sowing and 50% at time of spiking. The increase in grain comprised 5.2%. The effectiveness of the additional dressing of spring wheat is also increased by a fractional application (in 2-3 applications) of mineral fertilizers.

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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104622

AUTHOR : Malyugin, Ye. A., Shakhnovich, A. V., Smirnov, V. A.
INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Moisture Consumption and the Microclimate of Spring Wheat in the Conditions of Irrigation.

ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Biol. osnovy oroshayem. zemled. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 385-389

ABSTRACT : An irrigated field (studies at the All-Union Institute of Plant Growing) differs from a non-irrigated one in its phyto- and local climates. Microclimate depends also on the conditions of irrigation, and the meteorological factors of a field are reflected in the amount of transpiration in wheat and in the evaporation from the surface of the field. A. M. Alpat'yev found by empirical method a formula for the aggregate expenditure of moisture by the agricultural crops being irrigated. In checking this formula, the factual and computed values proved to be identical. Correction for microclimate of the aggregate expenditure of

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M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104622

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : moisture by spring wheat during its vegetative period on the land being irrigated, comprises about 25% in the direction of decrease. Proceeding from the formula of the aggregate expenditure of moisture and taking into account the correction for microclimate, a method of computing the rates of irrigation is recommended. A nomographic chart simplifying these computations is presented.

Card: 2/2

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ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104625

AUTHOR : Sadygov, M. P.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Agricultural Technique for Perennial Rye.

ORIG. PUB. : Elmi-tekhn. m 'lumat bulleteni. Az rb. elmi-t dgigat heyvan-darlyg v baytarlyg inst., 1957, No. (2), 17-19
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card:1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104626

AUTHOR : Puia, I., Barbat, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Study of Frost Resistance in Winter Barley.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si ce cetari ag on. Aced. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No. 1-2, 43-73
ABSTRACT : The most frost resistant varieties are Yanetskiy, El'figer, Mandorfer and Chenad 396.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104628

AUTHOR : Kotayuba, T. Ya.
INST. : All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin
TITLE : Barley in Yenissy Zapolyar'ye.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1957, No. 8, 18-19

ABSTRACT : Data on the selection of the best barley varieties and their acclimatization under local conditions. The best varieties - Olli (Nar'yan Marskaya Experiment Station), K2-21 (Khibinskaya Experiment Station), and Shestiluchevyy - are characterized by large grain, high vigor of germination and adequate emergence of sprouts, and require little heat.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivation of Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104629

AUTHOR : Velican V., Cebotaru, V., Pop, E., Pop, O
INST. : -
TITLE : Results of Comparative Trials of Varieties and Strains of Spring Barley at Kaluga Agronomic Scientific Research Station in 1949-1956.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari ag on. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8 No. 1-2, 23-42

ABSTRACT : Data on the study of the varieties of Hordeum distichum and H. vulgare. Early maturing varieties: Prekotsius 0143, Khodoninskiy var, Pisaretskiy, Medikum 46. Late maturing: Ariste netene, Kluzh 52-3-3, Chenad 395 and Chenad 396. Resistant to loose smut: Pisaretskiy, Dornbyurger and Khanna Kargin; resistant to damping-off - Pisaretskiy, IKAR 143, Kluzh 139, Kluzh 123. The highest yielding varieties: Abed Mayya, Vyatka, Pisaretskiy, Sfalels Gol'derste, Abed Keniya, strain 51-21, 51-22, Kluzh 52-410 and Kluzh 52-323. Local climatic conditions are favorable for the cultivation of barley brewing. -- A. F. Khlystova

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958 No. 104630

AUTHOR : Trofimovskaya, A. Ya., Tsekhanovskaya, N. A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Biological Bases for the Resistance of Barley to Loose Smut.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. po prikl. botan., genet. i selektsii, 1957, 30, No. 3, 178-188

ABSTRACT : The cultivated varieties of barley differ in the degree of resistance, but in different years and under different ecological conditions, their resistance varies a great deal. This is connected with the conditions under which the flowering stage runs its course. If the conditions of cultivation hold back the development of the plants, but promote their growth, then open blossoming is observed which is one of the chief causes of the intensified infection of barley with loose smut. The fall and very early February sowing periods under the conditions of Kuban', contribute to the recovery of the seeds from loose smut. -- O. V. Yakushkina

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104631

AUTHOR : Korlyakov, N. A.
INST. : Molotovskiy Agricultural Institute.
TITLE : The Influence of Sowing Rates and Sowing Methods on the Yield and Brewing Qualities of Barley.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Molotovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, 15, 67-78

ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted at Ural Zonal Experiment Station in Karagayskiy rayon. An increase in the sowing rate from 4-6 million to 5.5 million kernels on 1 hectare on rich, and up to 6.5 million on poor podzolic soils, especially with greater contamination with weeds, produces an increase in the yield of 2.8 centners/ha and more, lowers the amount of protein in the grain, i.e. it secures a crop of brewing grain of higher quality. An increase in the sowing rate can be achieved by the method of close and crosswise sowing. -- V. A. Vouchkova

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104633

AUTHOR : Lazanyi, A., Cabulea, I.
INST. : Academy of Agronomy RPR
TITLE : The Effect of the Treatment of Seeds with Ethylene, Propylene and Butylene on the Growth and Development of Oats .
ORIG. PUB. : Studii si ce ceteruagron. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No. 1-2, 117-118
ABSTRACT : In 1955, dry seeds of 6 oat varieties of different geographic origin were subjected to the action of atmosphere containing 9% of gas mixture (1:1:1) of ethylene, propylene and butylene, at room temperature. A more intensive growth, an increase in the yield and in the absolute weight of the kernels, were observed. Alternate treatment of the seeds with ethylene and ultra-violet rays lowered viability.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104635

AUTHOR : Kuleshov, N. N.
INST. : Kharkov University
TITLE : Method of Indicator Varieties in the Evaluation of the Fitness of Corn Hybrids and Varieties for New Regions.

ORIG. PUB. : V. sb.: Vopr. metodiki selektsii pshenitsy i kukuruzy. Kher'kov, Un-t, 1957, 163-170
ABSTRACT : A method of indicator variety was proposed at Ukrainian Institute of Plant Growing for an evaluation of the fitness of corn hybrids and varieties in the enlargment of their sowings in new areas, and consisting of a preliminary study of the development stages of the plants of different varieties in comparison with one, usually the earliest maturing, indicator variety. If at a given point, the indicator variety reaches, for example, full maturity, and another variety only the waxy stage, , then at another, more northerly point, the indicator will reach, for example, the waxy

Card:1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1953 No.104635

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : stage of maturity, and another variety only the milkystage. With a comparative study for a minimum of 3 years, the sum of temperatures of each stage is determined. Later, raising the seeds of these and other varieties in southern regions, it is feasible to determine beforehand by the indicator variety, up to which stage this or another variety will develop in the northerly region. It is recommended that the method be verified on large-scale material.--N.F. Fedorova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958 No.104636

AUTHOR : Folecan, V.
INST. : Academy of Agriculture RPR
TITLE : Behavior of Some Varieties of Corn During Hybridization.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari agron. Acad. RPR fil. Cluj, 1957, S. No. 1-2, 129-137

ABSTRACT : Results of the study (Scientific Research Agricultural Station in the city of Cluj) of the combinative ability of corn varieties in single, double, and reversed crossings, and also in the inter-breeding of self-pollinated strains.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104637

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Hybrid VIR 25.

ORIG. PUB. : Kukuruza, 1957, No. 1, 59

ABSTRACT : Corn hybrid VIR 25, regionally adapted in 1952 in the forest steppe zone of Ukrainian SSR, Kabardinskaya Autonomous SSR and Moldavian SSR, was obtained at Kuban' Experiment Station (the yield of the hybrid - 70-75 centners/ha of dry grain).

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104638

AUTHOR : Kibizov, V. P.
INST. : Kharkov University.
TITLE : Multible Corn Hybrids.

ORIG. PUB. : Vopr. metodiki selektsii pshenitsy i kukuruzy. Khar'ov. Un-t, 1957, 223-230

ABSTRACT : Schemes for securing multiple hybrids (of synthetic varieties) of corn at Severo-Osetinskaya Experiment Station during 1935-1940 and 1946-1955, are set forth in detail. High-yielding multiple hybrids can be obtained in F_1 only if the starting strains and the single crossing inter-strain hybrids possess high combinative ability. The most effective method of obtaining multiple hybrids proved to be re-pollination among themselves of F_1 of double inter-strain hybrids. Individual high-yielding multiple hybrids

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104638

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : decline by 1 to 5% in the yield in succeeding generations in comparison with their F_1 and produce yields equal or close to the yields of the first generations of the best double hybrids. --O. V. Yakushkina

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104639

AUTHOR : Sidorov, F. F., Batygin, N. F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Some Biological Characteristics of the Development in Corn.

ORIG. PUB. : Kukuruza, 1958, No. 1, 38-40

ABSTRACT : Results of the studies (in Leningrad oblast') of the processes in the formation of inflorescences, leaves, and stems in different varieties. One part of the plants of each variety was raised with natural day illumination, the other - with a short, 10-hour day. With the shortened day of illumination, the number of leaves decreases and the height of the plants declines. Under the conditions of a normal day, the plants developed a larger number of leaves and a longer stem. During this, the differences among the

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104639

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : varieties became evident: varieties of northern origin reacted to the short day less than varieties of southern origin. The presence of a residual amount of nutrients and water at certain stages of organo genesis, permits considerable variation in the amount of leaves on the plant and thereby an increase in the yield of green roughage. Under the conditions of non-chernozen zone, it is recommended to apply three supplementary dressings of nutrients: in the period of the formation of 2-3 leaves, 4-5 leaves, and at the beginning of stem growth (7-8 leaves and chiefly phosphoro-potassium dressing).--Ye. I. Saks

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958. No. 104640

AUTHOR : Gorbacheva, A. P., Rubinova, S. S.
INST. : All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin
TITLE : Mineral Matter in Corn at Different Stages of Its Vegetation.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1958, No. 2, 16-22

ABSTRACT : Data on the composition of mineral matter in corn of two varieties: early maturing variety Voronszhskaya 76 and late maturing VIR 42, raised on the plot of grain crops at the All-Union Agricultural Exposition in 1955. With ripening, the mineral content decreases both in the whole plant and in the ears. The ears contain little Ca; the ratio of Ca to P in them is low. The mineral composition of the stems and leaves changes little at different stages; the ratio of Ca to P in them is higher than in the

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104640

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ears. Accumulation of mineral matter in the plant continues until maturity. Corn contains more Ca, P, and Fe than other grain crops; the ratio of Ca to P in corn is higher than in other crops. --Ye. I. Saks

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104641

AUTHOR : Tikhonov, N. I.
INST. : Sumsk State Agricultural Experiment Station.
TITLE : Protein Content in the Kernels of Some Corn Varieties.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sumsk. gos. s.-kh. opyth. st., 1957, vyp. 3, 8-11

ABSTRACT : In 1955-1956, 24 varieties of corn were studied for their yielding ability and protein content in the grain. In the selection of corn varieties for cultivation for grain, not only the yield of the grain should be taken into account, but also its protein content. Under the conditions of Sumskaya oblast', the following varieties and hybrids have the highest percentage of protein: Voronezhskaya 76, Odesskaya 5, Romenskaya, Bukovinskiy 1, Dnepropetrovskiy 31, which produce mature grain. -- G. V. Yakushkina

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 ,No. 104642

AUTHOR : Klimenko, V. G., Kozubenko, V. E.
INST. : Kishinev University
TITLE : Grain Proteins in Different Corn Hybrids.

ORIG. PUB. : Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1957, 28, 3-28

ABSTRACT : Results of an analysis of corn grain in 1955 at the breeding nurseries of Chernovitskaya Agricultural Station, for the content of total N, protein N, and its different forms. In the varieties analyzed, nitrogen fluctuates from 1.52 to 2.13%. In regard to the amount of total N, the grain of the hybrids was inferior to that of the parents. The low N content in the grain of F_1 is explained as follows: it produces greater vegetative mass and more grain than the parental forms and F_2; the amount of N present in the soil, is insufficient for the formation of a maximum

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 8 ,No. 104642

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : amount of proteins. As the author states, this aspect requires a thorough verification by experiment. The decrease in the amount of protein in the grain of hybrids in comparison with parental forms, is accompanied by an increase in the content of other components, first of all, that of starch. Bibliography of 15 titles. -- O. V. Yakushkina

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104643

AUTHOR : Lazarescu, E., Bulinaru, V., Gobjila, M.
INST. : Galatsa Agronomical Institute.
TITLE : The Influence of the Treatment of Seeds with Ultra-Sound on the Germination and Biochemical Processes in Corn.

ORIG. PUB. : Probl. agric., 1957, 9, No. 6, 65-68

ABSTRACT : Treatment of corn seeds (in the experimental field in Urlyaska-Galats, Agronomical Institute in Galatsa) with ultra-sound of higher frequency and an intensity of 60-80 decibels for 6 minutes contributed to the increase in the seed germination to 100%, to good growth and development, and also to a reduction in the vegetation period in corn (variety IKAR-54). Plants grown from seeds treated with ultra-sound (3-9 minutes) proved to be more stable, vigorous and viable, and were less vulnerable to diseases than the control plants. The effect of ultra-sounds on corn seeds induces changes in the stored matter in seeds (starch, proteins, and fats). --Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD:1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104644

AUTHOR : Temnikova, N.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR
TITLE : Experiments in Growing Corn in Latvia under the Meteorological Conditions of 1955.

ORIG. PUB. : Latv. PSR zinatnu Akad. vestis, Izv. AN Latv. SSR, No. 2, 57-62

ABSTRACT : The simplest method for the evaluation of adequate moisture supply is Selyaninov's "hydrothermal coefficient" (HTC). In regard to HTC, Latvian Republic has to be assigned to the zone of excessive precipitation. Experiments in growing corn were conducted at 13 points in the Republic. The milky stage of maturity came on 12 plots in the second and third 10-day period of September. For Osetinskaya variety, the weight of the green roughage varied from 377 to 1104 centners/ha. The relation of the

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M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104644

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : height of corn to the value of HTC was determined. This makes it possible to evaluate objectively one or another experimental point in regard to corn growing, and to evaluate the feasibility of the profitableness of corn production for green roughage in the individual rayons of Latvian SSR with the first approximation of climatic forecast. --O. V. Yakushkina

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104645

AUTHOR : Litvin, N.A.
INST. : Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Irrigated *)
TITLE : Cultivation of Corn for Grain with Widened Spaces Between the Rows.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i, in-t oroshayemogo zemled., 1957, No. 3, 32-35

ABSTRACT : According to the 1956 experiments at Ukrain Scientific Research Institute of Irrigated Agriculture, on Izmail'-skoye Experimental Field and under production conditions, the corn plantings by the rectangular-hill method (2 plants in a hill with a bed area of 140 x 70 centimeters) produced practically the same yields as with the square-hill method of 70 x 70 centimeters. The number of plants

*) Agriculture.

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COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104645

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : was the same in both methods (20,000 plants per hectare), but labor expenditures for the tillage of the spaces between the rows were reduced with the first method by 43-50%. -- N. G. Buyankovich

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : ALBANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104646

AUTHOR : Dzhepa, Suleyman.
INST. : Institute of Agriculture and Biology imeni I. V. Michurin
TITLE : On the Determination of Optimum Sowing Dates and Width of the Spaces Between the Rows in the Cultivation of Corn by the Square-Pocket Method.
ORIG. PUB. : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No. 2, 107-114

ABSTRACT : Data of the experiment (1949-1955) by the Institute of Agriculture and Biology imeni I. V. Michurin in different climatic zones of Albania (Tirana, Fiera, Vlera).

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals M.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104647

AUTHOR : Kiyak, G. S., Vol'skiy, V. G.
INST. : Institute of Agrobiology, AS Ukrainian SSR
TITLE : The Influence of the Bed Area on the Formation of Corn Crop.

ORIG. PUB. : /Pratsi/ In-tu agrobiol. AN URSR, 7, 3-11

ABSTRACT : In the western oblast's of Ukrainian SSR (experiments at the Institute of Agrobiology, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR), in the growing of fast-maturing varieties of corn for grain, an efficient bed area is 55 x 55 centimeters with two plants to a hill. Variety Bessarabka, with a feeding area of 55 x 55 cm gave an increase in the yield of 7.1-12 centners and variety L'vovskaya I - 5.53-14.8 centners/ha. With an area of 55 x 55 cm, the blossoming of corn and the onset of milky and waxy stages of maturity are accelerated. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104648

AUTHOR : Naumov, S. A.
INST. : Ryazan' Agricultural Institute
TITLE : The Influence of Different Methods of Soil Tillage on Yield.

ORIG. PUB. : Kukuruza, 1957, No. 2, 47-48

ABSTRACT : Deep subsoil plowing of fall-plowed land (experiments at Ryazan' Agricultural Institute) to 35-40 centimeters promotes accumulation of a large amount of moisture, a decrease in the contamination of the plantings with weeds and an increase in the yield of corn. With subsoil plowing of fall-plowed land, 206 centners/ha of the green corn roughage were obtained, after plowing with a plow with a coulter to the depth of 20-22 centimeters - 177 centners/ha and with shallow plowing to 10-12 centimeters - 168 centners/ha.

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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104649

AUTHOR : Poplavko, A. A.
INST. : Kishinev Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Planting Calibrated Seeds.

ORIG. PUB. : Kukuruza, 1957, 12, 48-51

ABSTRACT : In 1956-1957, observations were conducted at Kishinev Agricultural Institute on the quality of the planting of calibrated seeds of 4 corn varieties with planter SKG-6. With the planting of uncalibrated seeds, their number in a hill varied from 1 to 4-5 and even 6. On the other hand, with planting calibrated seeds, there were 2 seeds in a nest, and only in a negligible number of the nests - 3. The uniformity of the seed planting is also affected by the number and size of the aperture in the screening disks, their adjustment, removed chamfering at the upper edge of the screening disks, etc. etc. --Yu. L. Guzhev

Card:1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104650

AUTHOR : Nestyuk, N. N.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Bellorussian SSR
TITLE : Corn Yield in Relation to the Amounts of Phosphoro-Potash Fertilizers.

ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Kukuruza v BSSR. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 201-203

ABSTRACT : The influence of the amounts and methods of the application of phosphoro-potash fertilizers on the yield of corn in peat bog soils was studied at Kossovskaya Experiment Marshland Station. The highest yield of green roughage and ears (360 centners/ha) was obtained with the application of P70K180. A decrease in the amount of PK considerably lowered the yield. A decrease of phosphoric fertilizer by 50% lowered the yield of grain in the ears by 9 centners/ha. With an increase in the amount of potassium fertilizer and a decreased dose of the phosphoric one, the yield of green roughage and grain remained unchanged. -- T. I. Karelin

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104651

AUTHOR : Coculescu, Gr.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Fertilizers Under Corn.

ORIG. PUB. : Probl. agric., 1958, 10, No. 3, 24-32

ABSTRACT : Data of numerous experiments in different areas of Rumania. In the wetted regions, on poor soils, corn reacts strongly to nitrogen fertilizers and does not react to the phosphorus and potassium ones. On the intermediate soils, between the moist and droughty regions, corn does not react or reacts very little to mineral fertilizers. In droughty regions, corn also reacts little to mineral fertilizers.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104652

AUTHOR : Didychenko, A. P.
INST. : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : Application of Fertilizers Under Corn in the Forest Steppe of Ukrainian SSR.

ORIG. PUB. : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No. 4, 17-24

ABSTRACT : Data of 7-8 years' experiments at Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture. Increased amounts of phosphoro-potassium fertilizers ($P_{60}K_{60}$) not only promote an enhancement in the yield of corn and its quality, but accelerate the ripening of corn. Application of small amounts of fertilizers (up to 15 kilograms/ha) is more effective with the placement to the side of the seeds being planted than with the dressing in the period of vegetation.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104653

AUTHOR : Smbatyan, A. T.
INST. : Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal *)
TITLE : On the Study of Agricultural Technique for the Cultivation of Corn in the Mountainous Environment of Armenian SSR.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Arm. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, 2, 291-303

ABSTRACT : Results of the studies of agricultural technique for corn in five basic soil-climatic zones of Armenian SSR in 1955-1956. Experiments were conducted in kolkhozes at three points in the mountain-steppe zone (in Martuninskiy Experimental Field) with irrigation, and in meadow-steppe zone with dry farming (in Kalininskiy Experimental Field). In addition to the experiments with different agricultural techniques, also carried out in all the zones were the variety trials of the selected introduced varieties and of local populations. In all the zones of the Republic, except the high mountain regions and the rainfed soils of the

*) Husbandry and Veterinary Science

Card:1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104653

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : foothill-arid steppe zone, corn produces normal yields of ears and green roughage. From the varieties and populations, Idzhevanskaya krasnaya, flinty corn of intermediate maturity, and Alaverdskaya belaya, flinty population of intermediate maturity, are of special interest. Ye. I. Saks

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104654

AUTHOR : Prokoshev, V. N., Khalezov, N. A.
INST. : Molotov Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Some Problems of Agricultural Techniques in the Cultivation of Corn.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Molotovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, 15. 13-29

ABSTRACT : The chief trend in the cultivation of corn in Western Ural (results of the experiments at Molotov Agricultural Institute and generalized conclusions from the wide production experience of kolkhozes) should should be toward its planting for sillage. Plantings for grain do not pay for themselves. The following mid-season and late maturing varieties are recommended for cultivation: Sterling, Osetinskaya belaya zubividnaya, Krasnodarskaya 1/40, Odesskaya 10 and the early maturing - Voronezhskaya 76,

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104654

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Spasovskaya and others which can produce up to 30 centners/ha of ears. Indicated are: the best planting dates, planting rate, the feeding area, the seed planting depth, and other agrotechnical measures contributing to an increase in the yield of green roughage. --V. A. Vnuchkova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958 No. 104655

AUTHOR : Nagiyev, P. N.
INST. : -
TITLE : The best Planting for Corn in Foothill Regions.

ORIG. PUB. : Elmi-tekhn. m'lumat b lleteni. Azerb. elmi-t dgigat eyvandarlyg v baytarlyg inst., 1957, No. (2), 10-12
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958 No. 104656

AUTHOR : Sokolov, B. P.
INST. : -
TITLE : The First Native Corn Hybrids.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. cil's'kogospod, inform. Dnipropetr. obl. vid. t-va dlya poshir. polit. i nauk. znan' URSR, 1957, No. 6, 78-79
ABSTRACT : No abstract

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104658

AUTHOR : Aliyev, N. S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Conditions of the Irrigation of Corn in Western Regions of the Republic.

ORIG. PUB. : Elmi-tekhn. m'lumat b lleteni. Azerb. elmi-tedgigat beyvandarlyg ve baytarlyg inst., 1957, No. 1 (2), 20-22

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104659

AUTHOR : Batyuk, I. A.
INST. : Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Irrigated *)
TITLE : On the Effectiveness of the Fall Moisture Charge Under Corn for Grain.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t oroshayemogo zemled., 1957, No. 3, 6-9

ABSTRACT : According to the 1953-1956 experiments at Brilevskaya Experiment Station, moisture charging in the variants without vegetative applications of water, produces an increase in the yields of from 13.5 to 49%. However, if vegetative applications are feasible, moisture charging is inexpedient since variants with vegetative irrigations alone, produced increases from 146.4 to 148.2%, and variants with vegetative applications of water combined with moisture charging-

*) Agriculture.

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104659

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : - only 6.4-8.8%. Moisture charging can be of value only for the acceleration of germination and for the improvement in the development of the plants in the early periods of development in the years with the fall and early spring drought. -- N.G. Buyakovich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104660

AUTHOR : Smirnov, A. I., Trofimov, M. M., Il'icheva, O. M., *)
INST. : Saratov Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Rice in Saratov Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Saratovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 10, 138-150

ABSTRACT : Climatic and soil conditions of the left shoreline of Volga permit rice growing. A number of varieties with a short vegetative period have been brought out for the cultivation of rice in the oblast'. The varieties recommended, produced grain yields of 20-30 centners/ha. In quality and chemical composition, the grain was not inferior to the varieties grown in the southern regions of Ukrainian SSR. Measures of agricultural technique for rice are cited: sowing dates, seed planting depth, methods of sowing, application of water and the maintenance of the crop.

*) Komarov, B. A.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104661

AUTHOR : Shevchenko, N. Ya.
INST. : Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute
TITLE : The Influence of Temperature Conditions on the Growth and Development of Upland Rice.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 11, 97-114

ABSTRACT : Varieties of upland rice are more demanding in regard to temperature conditions than the varieties of flood plain rice. Low temperatures in the blossoming period of these varieties lead to excessive kernelling and even sterility of the panicles. Evaluation of individual varieties of rice according to their requirements to temperature conditions is very important in the advancement of this crop to more northerly regions.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104662

AUTHOR : Sokolova, I. I.
INST. : Kuban' Rice Experiment Station
TITLE : Vegetative Period in Rice and Air Temperature.

ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Kratkiye itogi nauchno-issled. raboty (Kubansk. ris. opytn. st.) za 1956 g. Krasnodar, "Sov.Kuban'", 1957, 104-114

ABSTRACT : The sum of temperatures for the vegetative period of rice, serves as the value which characterizes groups of rice varieties according to early maturity for Krasnodarskiy kray. Rice varieties requiring sums of temperatures for the vegetative period not over 2700°, develop panicles and produce a crop. Varieties requiring a higher sum of temperatures do not develop panicles.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104668

AUTHOR : Wang Kuei
INST. : -
TITLE : The Influence of Temperature and Depth of Water on the Growth of the Sprouts of Lowland Rice.

ORIG. PUB. : Chih-wu sheng-li-hsüe-e t'ung-hsün, 1957, No. 3, 3-11

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104673

AUTHOR : Medvedev, P. F.
INST. : Leningrad Breeding Station
TITLE : On Sowing Dates for Buckwheat in Leningrad Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 2, 80

ABSTRACT : Experiments on the determination of optimum dates for buckwheat sowing have been conducted at Leningrad Breeding Station for a number of years. Sowing was done in the last 10 days of May and in the first ten days of June. With the earlier sowing, the yield of buckwheat was higher than with the later one, especially if supplemenary dressing with nutrients was used. In the plants of the earlier sowing period, a larger number of seeds formed, and their absolute weight proved to be higher than in the plants of the later sowing. -- G. N. Chernov

Card:1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104674

AUTHOR : Neklyudov, B. M.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Influence of the Treatment of Seeds with Molybdenum on the Yield of Peas and Vetch.

ORIG. PUB. : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No. 4, 36-40

ABSTRACT : During 1952-1955, at Gor'kovskaya Agricultural Experiment Station in the conditions of light-gray forest steppe soils, the yield of peas increased by 37% after the application of Mo into the soil (1 kilogram/ha). Application of Mo under vetch (0.5 kilograms/ha) increased the hay yield by 41% and that of seeds by 21%. The beneficial after effect of the application of Mo into the soil was noted on the yield of the succeeding bean crop. Soaking the seeds in the solution of ammonium molybdate was also reflected very favorably on the yield of peas and vetch.

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104674

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The greatest increase in the yield of peas comprised 3.96 centners/ha, and in the yield of vetch: hay an increase of 13.2 centners/ha, and seeds - 5.08 centners/ha. The optimum dose of ammonium molybdate for the treatment of 1 centner of pea seeds is 12.5 grams and vetch seeds - 25 grams. In addition to raising the yield, application of Mo increased the protein content in the plants and improved the sowing attributes of the seeds. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No.104675

AUTHOR : Gritsun, A. T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effectiveness of the Application of Mineral Fertilizers Under Soybeans.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1958, No. 4, 40-45

ABSTRACT : Experiments were carried out at Primorskaya Experiment Station with variety Primorskaya 529. In the period from sprouting to blossoming, the plants absorb 16.6% of N, 12 12.4% of P and 25.6% of K. By the beginning of the ripening of the grain, soybeans assimilate 78.47% of N and 82.1% of K, i.e. the greatest amount of mineral salts is absorbed in the period of the formation of the beans. The uptake of P is uniform during the entire vegetative period; however, the constantly observed phosphorus deficiency in

Card:1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104675

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the early stages greatly lowers the rate of the development in soybeans. In order to increase the yielding ability, a dose of N45P60-90 K45 optimum for soybeans, should be applied into the soil. The best effect is obtained from a combination of the basic fertilization and a supplementary dressing with nutrients. -- V. A. Vnuchkova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104676

AUTHOR : Klimenko, V. G., Dymchishina, T. D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Proteins in the Seed of Kidney Bean Species and Forms.

ORIG. PUB. : Ueh. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1957, 28, 59-70

ABSTRACT : Results of an analysis of the seed of 8 species of kidney bean, represented by 25 test specimens, for the content of total N, protein and its different forms. Differences exist in the content of total, extractive, and intrinsically albuminous N among the kidney bean species and forms being studied. The content of these forms of N is greatly influenced

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 8, No. 104676

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : by the conditions of the development of the plants. Bibliography of 22 titles.

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104679

AUTHOR : Chao T'ung-fang, Wang Hsiung
INST. : Institute of Plant Physiology, AS CPR
TITLE : The Influence of Maleic Acid Hydrazide and 2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid on the Differentiation of the Terminal Bud, the Content of Total Nitrogen, Starch and *)

ORIG. PUB. : Shih-yen sheng-wu hsüeh-pao, Acta biol. exptl. sinica, 1957, 5, No. 4, 515-524

ABSTRACT : In the experiments at the Institute of Plant Physiology, Academy of Sciences CPR, potatoes were planted in March. In May, June, and July the leaves were sprayed with solutions of triethanolamine of maleic acid hydrazide (TH) (1500 and $3000 \cdot 10^{-6}$); four times in June - with triethanolamine of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) (from 100 to $200 \cdot 10^{-6}$), and one week before harvest with 2,4,5-T in the concentration of 500 and $1000 \cdot 10^{-6}$. The content of different substances and the condition of the buds were studied during each period of the treatment and after

*)on the Period of Rest in Potato Tubers.

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104679

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : harvest. The tubers were stored under indoor conditions. The percentage of sprouting was computed every two weeks. Treatment with TH in early periods led to the disintegration of the buds; treatment in later periods, slowed down the differentiation. With TH treatment, the sprouting of the tubers increased with the degree of the approach of the periods of treatment to the harvesting of the crop. Under the effect of 2,4,5-T, the degree of the retardation of bud differentiation decreased with the degree of the approach

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104679

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the periods of treatment to the fall period. During 2-months storage, the control tubers sprouted to the extent of 77-96%; after treatment with 2,4,5-T (500 and $1000 \cdot 10^{-6}$) - to the extent of 2%. In the process of maturing the content of soluble sugars decreased from 15.4 to 1.1%. The starch content increased from 43 to 70%. Treatment with TH and 2,4,5-T did not produce any effect on these processes. -- I. N. Zaikina

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHLOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104680

AUTHOR : Priehradny, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Characteristics of Nitrogen Metabolism in Potato Tubers Under the Effect of Calcium and Magnesium Carbonates.

ORIG. PUB. : Biologia, 1957, 12, No. 7, 489-500

ABSTRACT : Application of $CaCO_3$ under potatoes and ground dolomite with 33.2% $MgCO_3$ content, contributed to an increase in the content of non-protein forms of N in the tubers. The content of protein forms remained almost unchanged. Addition of B stopped the effect of dolomite as stated.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104681

AUTHOR : Kiper, I. M.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of Central *)
TITLE : On Increasing the Gross Yields of Potatoes in Voronezh Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. n.-i. in-ta s.-kh. tsentr.-chernozemn. polosy, 1957, No. 3, 25-27

ABSTRACT : It was determined that in Voronezh oblast', it is possible to secure potato yields of 115-200 centners/ha without irrigation and 250-300 centners/ha with irrigation. It is recommended to distribute the seed plots on irrigated and river valley lands and at the bottom of ravines. The seed potatoes should be grown with close in-row planting (70 x 30 cm). In southern and southeastern regions, all seed potatoes of early and intermediate-early varieties should be grown with summer planting. In northern regions, summer planting is recommended for roguing the seeding material,

*)Chernozem Belt.

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104681

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : for which allocation of 1/5 of the seed plot is sufficient. In regions with inadequate amount of precipitation, it is expedient to plant one tuber per planting hole on a space of 60 x 60 cm; with irrigation - 2 tubers to a hill on a space of 70 x 60 cm or 60 x 60 cm. Local application of 3-6 tons/ha of humus in mixture with 1.2-2.4 centners of P_2O_5 produced an increase in the yield of 14-22 centners/ha. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104682

AUTHOR : Kataaeva, O. Ye.
INST. : The North Ossetian State Agricultural Experiment Station.
TITLE : Summer Plantings in the Control of the Degeneration of Potatoes.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sev.-Osetinsk. gos. s.-kh. opytn. st., 1957, No. 1, 38-42

ABSTRACT : A rapid degeneration of potatoes was noted at the Station in spite of annual thorough cleansing and selection of seed tubers. In 1945, there was 11% of degenerated plants in the plantings of the early variety Vermont; in 1955 - 94%. The yield decreased correspondingly from 216 to 87 centners/ha. In the mid-season varieties, the most widespread form of degeneration in the filiform appearance of the sprouts; in the early varieties - rugose mosaic. In recent years, leaf roll has also been widely encountered. Use of seed potatoes grown in summer almost doubles the

Card:1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104682

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yield. Manifold reproduction with the summer planting gives no advantage in comparison with the single reproduction. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104683

AUTHOR : Luddecke, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : A Report on the Results of Production Field Experiments During 1954-1955 on Securing Potato Seeding Material.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. landwirtsch. Versuchs - und Untersuchungswesen, 1956, 2, No. 5, 388-399

ABSTRACT : It is noted that development of virus resistant potato varieties is the principal problem of potato breeding. 7 methods for the reproduction of seeding material are suggested. The essence of the variants is reduced to the following characteristics: 1. Seeding material is vernalized by various methods. 2. Potato planting is done very early in the spring or summer. 3. A careful selection of tubers from healthy potato vines is carried out during the period of vegetation. 4. Harvesting of potatoes is carried out during the withering away of the tops or (in southern

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104683

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : conditions) when potatoes are in full bloom (in early varieties), and in late varieties during the wilting of the flowers. -- I. A. Veselovskiy

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104 684

AUTHOR : Lobanov, V. Ya.
INST. : Gross-Klusewitz Institute of Plant Breeding.
TITLE : Studies of Potato for Affliction with Viral Diseases in GDR

ORIG. PUB. : Kartofel', 1958, No. 1, 61-63

ABSTRACT : A description of laboratory methods of the determination of viral diseases of potatoes in GDR (specifically at the Institute of Plant Breeding in Gross-Klusewitz). The author recommends these methods for scientific research institutions in USSR, engaged in the breeding and seed growing of potatoes and agricultural technique for same. Large scale determination of viral diseases can be entrusted to the seed testing laboratories.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104685

AUTHOR : Gotshalk, Yu. F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Agrohydrological Conditions for Potato Growing in Prikarpat'ye.

ORIG. PUB. : Kartofel', 1958, No. 1, 11-13

ABSTRACT : On the basis of a study of materials on potato yield in 1954-1955, the author asserts that in the conditions of Prikarpat'ye, one has to speak not of the harm of high temperatures, but about the negative effect of abundant precipitation (800-700 mm) which leads to a decrease in the yielding ability. In connection with this, control of water cycle of the soils is necessary, for example by means of deep hilling, increase in the number of plants on 1 hectare to 80,000, etc. -- I. A. Veselovskiy

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104686

AUTHOR : Ivanchenko, Ye. A.
INST. : Moscow Breeding Station of the Institute of Potato Farming
TITLE : Breeding Nurseries on the Bed of Perennial Grasses.

ORIG. PUB. : Kartofel', 1958, No. 2, 67-68

ABSTRACT : During 1953-1957, the influence of a bed of grasses, truck garden plot and a turned bed, on the starch content and yielding ability of 14 hybrid potato specimens and varieties Rannyaya Rosa, Lorkh, and Vol'tman, was studied at Moscow Breeding Station of the Institute of Potato Farming. The highest percentage of starch (18.3) was obtained by planting on the bed. The highest yield (692 grams per vine) - on the truck garden plot. In growing on the bed of previous years, a yield of 603 grams per vine was obtained with the starch content of 17.8%; on the truck garden plot - 698 grams and 16.9% respectively. -- I. N. Zaikina

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104687

AUTHOR : Matveyeva, Z. F.
INST. : Ili Scientific Research Base, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR
TITLE : The Influence of the Planting Depth of Tubers on the Growth, Development and Yield of Potatoes in Southern Pribalkhash'ye

ORIG. PUB. : KazSSR Bylym Akad. khabarlary, Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. botan. i pochvoved., 1958, vyp. 1, 118-126

ABSTRACT : In 1955 and 1956, Planting depth of potato varieties Smyslovskiy, Katadin and Bul'ba on medium loamy sierozem with irrigation, was studied at Ili Scientific Research Base of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR. With the spring and summer periods of planting to the depth of 25-30 cm, the yield was 9-40% higher than with the usual planting to the depth of 15 cm. The average temperature of the soil during the entire vegetation period, at the depth of 25-30 cm was 4-5° lower than at the depth of 5-10 cm; sometimes the difference in temperatures reached 10-11°; the moisture is

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104687

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : more stable. As the result, plants suffer less from the overheating of the soil. Tops wither away 20 days later than usual. With planting to the depth of 30 cm, the mass sprouting was 7 days late in comparison with planting to the depth of 15 cm. More vigorous vines developed. Plants on plots with shallow planting, were distinguished by accelerated growth in the first stages of development. However, in July their growth began to decline and in August the lower leaves started to drop off. More vigorous vines developed with deep planting. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104688

AUTHOR : Ivanchenko, G. Z.
INST. : Institute of Potato Farming
TITLE : A New Variety of Early Potato.

ORIG. PUB. : Mosk. kolkhoznik, 1958, No. 4, 21

ABSTRACT : A description of a new variety at the Institute of Farming, Lyubimets, obtained by crossing variety 3419 with 44 and Hindenburg. In variety trials, the new variety proved to be more productive than Priyekul'skiy family. The tubers are not affected by scab and wireworm. The variety is fairly resistant to phythora, canker, and diseases of degeneration.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104692

AUTHOR : Kochi, Ya.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Utilization of Plastic Tarpauline in Vegetable Growing.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i agorod, 1958, No. 4, 32-34

ABSTRACT : On the results of the utilization of polyamide tarpauline 0.15-0.21 mm in thickness on sheltered ground in Czechoslovakia. Experimental models of hotbeds and greenhouses are described. At noon on sunny days, temperature in the greenhouses reached 65° (22° outside); with cloudy weather 32° (18° outside). Before sunrise, temperatures outside and inside became equal.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104693

AUTHOR : Edel'shtein, V. I., Tarakanov, G. I.
INST. : -
TITLE : On Transparent Tarpaulins.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No. 4, 29-31

ABSTRACT : On the tests (since 1952) of 7 types of tarpaulins at the Vegetable Experiment Station of TSKhA. Recommended for practical utilization are polyethylene tarpaulins distinguished by frost resistance (to -60°) and tensile strength (130-300 kg) and polyemide tarpaulin PK-4 ("perfol") with tensile strength of 1250-1300 kg/cm^2. In greenhouses, upon covering with tarpaulin, the soil temperature rose by 1.5-2°, and the temperature of the air - by 3-4°.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104696

AUTHOR : Asadov, Sh. D.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR
TITLE : The Influence of Fertillizers on Cabbage Yield.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN AzerbSSR, Ser. biol. i s.-kh. n., 1958, No.1, 101-113

ABSTRACT : The influence of the amounts, proportions, and different forms of fertilizers on the yield of white head cabbage was studied in Ashperonskiy, Lenkoranskiy, and Khachmasskiy rayons of Azerbaydzhan SSR. Increase in N doses (to 120 kg/ha) intensified growth, and increased the number and area of the leaves; increase in the yield comprised 34%. Slowing-down in the growth and development was observed with the application of P120. With N120 and P90 the ripening of the heads accelerated. On an average for two years, N90P90 increased the yield on gray-brown soil by 30%. In addition, data are cited on the effect of fertilizers on bog and meadow soils. -- I. N. Zaikina

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104698

AUTHOR : Maksakova, V. N.
INST. : Institute of Vegetable Farming
TITLE : Development of Biological Characteristics in Tomatoes Under Different Conditions of Growing.

ORIG. PUB. : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1958, No. 3, 136-140

ABSTRACT : In 1952-1954, at the Institute of Vegetable Farming, hybrid tomato plants of F_1 were raised with the basic application of N90P180K180 (1), N180P90K90 (2) and N90P90K90 (3). For 15 days, the seeds were kept 16 hours a day at the temperature of -2.5° and 8 hours at the temperature of 18° and 22°. The 12-day seedlings were grown in the daytime at the temperature of 9-12° and at night at 5-4°. Hybrids were obtained by crossing early-maturing cold resistant varieties (Shtambovyy karlik 01185, Gruntovyy Gribovskiy 01180) with the late-maturing warmth loving ones (Alisa 639, Biryuchekutskiy 20). The conditions of raising F_1 were reflected

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104698

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in F_2. In the first variant, the sprouts emerged earlier; observed were an accelerated differentiation of the growth point, increase in the yield of fruits by up to 30%, a heightened activity of photosynthesis, hastening the ripening of the fruits, increase in the size of fruits, increase in vitamin C content and the total sugars. In the 2nd variant, a delay in blossoming and the ripening of fruits was noted. Increase in seed germination and the vigor of sprouting were observed with the hardening of the seeds. In growing the plants with the background

Card:2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104698

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : (1), the seeds germinated better at lowered temperatures. Morphological changes were observed only in F_2 in contrast to F_1. With background (1), the number of plants with the stem form of the vine increased to 34%; with background (2), the number was reduced to 15 and with (3) to 23%. --I. N. Zaikina

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104699

AUTHOR : Shuin, K. A.
INST. : Buryat-Mongolian Zooveterinary Institute
TITLE : Thermal Pre-Sowing Preparation of Tomato Seeds.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Buryat-Mong. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 10, 195-201

ABSTRACT : Seeds of tomatoes Gruntovyy gribovskiy 01180, swollen as the result of 7-hour soaking, were kept for 15 days at the temperature of -3°, 0° or in the conditions of an alternation of low and high temperatures. Test specimens of the seeds which had been grown at 4, 8, 10 and 15° were taken daily for 15 days from each variant. The percentage of the seeds which germinated was calculated 30 days after taking the test specimen for growing. Swollen seeds which had not been subjected to the effect of low temperatures, served as the control. Freezing the seeds through at -3° (for three-five days, either continously or 12 hours a day) increased

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104699

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the vigor of their germination at lowered temperatures. A longer freezing-through was less effective, or even lowered the vigor of germination. Cooling seeds to 0° produced no effect. Field experiments showed that with a lowered temperature in the period of germination, the pre-sowing freezing-through of the seeds promotes acceleration in the ripening of the fruits and an increase in the yield.
-- G. N. Chernov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104700

AUTHOR : Khodyreva, G.
INST. : Belorussian Agricultural Academy.
TITLE : Top Dressing Tomatoes with Supplementary Nutrients.

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. stud. nauchno-issled. rabot Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1958, vyp. 8, 160-165

ABSTRACT : In the experiments at Belorussian Agricultural Academy on plots of up to 4.6 square meters, favorable results were obtained from pre-sowing treatment of the seeds of tomato variety Bizon, with liquid manure and $KMnO_4$, and also with top dressing with NPK, NPK + microelements, NPK + liquid manure. The greatest increase (75%) was obtained on the plot where the seeds had been treated with $KMnO_4$, the seedlings were sprayed with 1% solution of P_c at the stage of 3-6 leaves, and during blossoming and fruiting the plants were sprayed with NPK. -- M. V. Dranishnikov

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104702

AUTHOR : Georgberidze, I. A.
INST. : All-Union Institute of Canning and Vegetable Drying *)
TITLE : Application of Vegetative Hybridization in the Development of Tomato Varieties.

ORIG. PUB. : Referaty nauch. rabot. Vess. n.-i. in-t konservn. i ovoshchesush. prom-sti, 1957, vyp. 4, 98-101

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*) Industry

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : ROMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104709

AUTHOR : Iordachescu, O.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Best Varieties of Garden Beans for the Conditions of RPR.

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, vie si livada, 1958, 7, No. 5, 10-13

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104710

AUTHOR : Kopilovich, O. I.
INST. : Chernovitskaya Agricultural Experiment Station
TITLE : Local Varieties of Cucurbits.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No. 6, 39-41

ABSTRACT : Results of the work at Chernoviskaya Agricultural Experiment Station on the improvement of local varieties of pumpkin (Starosel'skaya variety) and watermelon (Grubnenskiy), etc.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104711

AUTHOR : Luk'yanenko, D. Ye.
INST. : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable *)
TITLE : The Influence of Fertilizers on the Yield of Muskmelons in the Forest Steppe of Ukraine.

ORIG. PUB. : Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya, 1957, 4, 37-43

ABSTRACT : In 1951-1953, in the experiments at Volkovskaya Experimental Base of the Institute, application under fall-plowed land of 20 tons of manure and manure together with mineral fertilizers at the rate of N_{45}, P_2O_5 60, K_2O 45 kilograms/ha in the conditions of Ukrainian forest steppe, contributed to a considerable increase in the yield of muskmelons. Placement into planting holes 3 tons of humus and 15 kilograms of P_2O_5 (P_c) at seeding time, led to an increase in the gross yield of from 4.7 (1951) to 57% (1952). Mineral fertilizers alone, under fall-plowed land

*) Growing and Potatoes.

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : M
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in the amount of N_{45}, P_2O_5 60, K_2O 45 considerably lowered the yield, and with the amount of each component smaller by 15 kilograms, produced a negative result in 1951, and a negligible increase in 1952. Placement of P_c (15 kg of P_2O_5) alone in the planting holes, resulted in the lowering of the yield. The author explains the negative effect of mineral fertilizers by the poor tolerance of muskmelon to acid environment, and ammonium sulfate and P_c do acidify the soil. On degraded chernozems,

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104711

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the added acidification is especially noticeable with the increased amounts of fertilizers and with abundant precipitation in the first half of the vegetation period.
-- M. V. Dranishnikov

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104712

AUTHOR : Wierzchowski, Z.
INST. : Pulavy Zootechnical Institute
TITLE : Variations in the Carotene Content in Forage Plants During Vegetation Period.

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The carotene content (C) in the stems, leaves, and flowers in the local early hybrid variety of alfalfa, red clover, yellow forage lupine, orchard grass, meadow fescue, timothy, perennial rye grass and tall oat grass, was determined at the Zootechnical Institute in Pulavy (Poland). The greatest C content was found in lupine (75.8 mg% of the dry weight from one clump) at the end of blossoming; in clover (70.3 mg%) at budding stage, in rye (70.6 mg%) at the end of earing. Distinguished by the smallest C content were

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104712

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the rye grasses (42 and 48 mg%) and alfalfa (45.5 mg%). The stems contained considerably less C (2-15 mg%) than the leaves (30-46 mg%) and the flowers (13-19 mg%). -- I. N. Zaikina

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104713

AUTHOR : Radomirov, P., Yakimova, Ya., Dzhumaliyeva, D.
INST. : Central Agricultural Scientific Research Institute
TITLE : Studies on the Fertilization of Grass Mixtures of Perennial Grasses in Sofia Rayon.

ORIG, PUB. : Nauchni tr. Vissh. selskostop. in-t. "G. Dimitrov". Zootekhn. fak., 1956, 6, 257-284

ABSTRACT : On the experimental field near Bozhurishche (Bulgaria) and on the fields of the Central Agricultural Scientific Research Institute near Gorna Banya on chernozems and near Gorna Lozen on meadow soil, powdered and granular P_c and N_{aa} were applied in different amounts and in different periods during 1950-1954. On chernozems, the higher increases in yield were secured with the application of P_c. On meadow soils, the effect of N was more pronounced than that of P. Application of P and N raised the protein content in the green roughage and produced changes in its

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958. No. 104713

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : botanical composition. The grass stand became thicker at the expense of an increased number of the stems of cereal grasses. Under the influence of fertilizers, an increase in the amount of organic residues in the tillage layer was noted. Drill application of P_c at the time of sowing is recommended. -- V. S. Shmal'ko

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104714

AUTHOR : Siradze, Sh. K.
INST. : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture
TITLE : On the Problem of the Application of Mineral Fertilizers Under Grass Mixtures in the Conditions of Irrigation in Gardaben'.

ORIG. PUB. : Mitsatmokmedebis sametsniyerokvieviti institutis shromebi Sakartvelo SSR, Tr. N.-i. in-ta zemledeliya. GruzSSR, *)

ABSTRACT : Results of the experiments at Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture during 1953-1954 on the application of fertilizers under mixtures of alfalfa and multi-crop ryegrass, according to the following scheme; N40P90K60 before plowing + additional spring dressing with N20 (I); P90 K60 before + supplementary spring dressing with N20 (II); without supplementary dressing (III) and supplementary dressing with P30 K30 (IV). Experiments were conducted on light-chesnut soil with 4 replications. Difference in the state of the plants on fertilized and unfertilized plots

*) 1958, 10, 93-106

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104714

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : became apparent in 17-19 days. In all variants, with the exception of (II), an excessive development of ryegrass was observed in the first year of utilization; its lodging was noted. Alfalfa suffered from an insufficiency of light. The amount of alfalfa stems in the grass stand on fertilized plots, was 1/10 of the amount of ryegrass; on unfertilized plots - 1/8. In the second year, the proportion of the grasses evened out. In the fourth mowing of both years of utilization, the cereal component was absent. The best crop was obtained in the (I) and (II) variants. A good

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104714

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : effect was also produced by the supplementary dressings of the first and third mowings with P30 and K30. --
I. N. Zaikina

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104719

AUTHOR : Koryakina, V. F.
INST. : Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR
TITLE : The Influence of Some Macro- and Microelements on the Growth and Development of Single-Crop Red Clover.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Botan. in-ta AN SSSR, 1958, ser. 4, 12, 232-241

ABSTRACT : At the Institute Station in Otradnyy in Leningrad oblast', studies were conducted of the effect of Cu and B when applied in the soil and in the pre-sowing treatment of seeds, on the growth, development and yield of clover during the 3 years of life. Copper sulfate at the rate of 20 kg/ha, boric acid at the rate of 6 kg/ha, and lime at the rate of 3.6 tons/ha were applied before sowing. The seeds were soaked for 4½ hours in the solutions of copper sulfate (0.2 grams/liter) and boric acid (0.5 grams/liter). During the first two years of life, Cu increased the yield

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104719

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the aboveground mass and seeds of clover on podzolic soil. Treatment of seeds increased the crop of seeds in the 2nd year of life. Soaking the seeds and drying them off increased the weight of the aboveground mass and the number of inflorescences in the first two years of life. Cu and B accelerated the development of clover; lime increased the yield of the aboveground mass in all three years. Lime, Cu and B increased the water-holding capacity of the leaves. -- M. P. Ovsyannikova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104720

AUTHOR : Yagovoy, P. H.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Influence of Microelements on the Germination of Clover Seeds.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1958, No. 2, 68-69

ABSTRACT : The influence of microelements on the germination of clover seeds was determined in laboratory and in field conditions. Two lots of seeds were used: in one, seeds of normal color with shiny surface predominated (1); in the second - brown ones (2). Seeds were treated with solutions of borax, magnesium sulfate, potassium permanganate and copper sulfate (400 g/kg) in the following concentrations: 0.06; 0.19; 0.25%. The field test was conducted at the kolhoz imeni Chapayev in Poltava oblast'. The germination of seeds (1) increased by 5-14% in laboratory conditions with the following concentrations of the solution: B 0.19%; Mn 0.12%,

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104720

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Mg and Cu 0.25%; in field conditions - B, Mn and Mg 0.19%, Cu 0.06%. The germination of seeds (2) increased by 5-10% with the application of the solutions of B and Mn in the concentration of 0.06%; Mg 0.25%; Cu 0.12% in laboratory and Cu 12% in the field. Seeds (1) are more responsive to the pre-sowing treatment. -- G. V. Vorob'yeva

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104721

AUTHOR : Lezhava, C. I.
INST. : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture
TITLE : The Influence of Post-Harvest Sowing Periods on the Yield of Alfalfa Seeds in the Conditions of Nizhnyaya Kartlya

ORIG. PUB. : Mitsatmokmedebis sametsniyerokvleviti institutis shromebi. Sakartvelo SSR, Tr. N.-i in-ta zemledeliya. GruzSSR, *)

ABSTRACT : In 1950-1953, at the base of Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, blue alfalfa was sown every 10 days from the 20th of July to the 10th of September on chestnut heavy irrigated soils on stubble with deep tillage. Plants of the sowing period from the 20th of July to the 10th August had a height of 60 centimeters, those of the sowing from 20-30 of August - 20-25 centimeters; plants of October sowing entered winter at cotyledon stage. The loss of the latter in winter time reached 61%. The yield of alfalfa seeds also decreased sharply in plants of the last sowing period. -- I. N. Zaikina

*) 1958, 10, 75-92

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104722

AUTHOR : T'an ah'ao-hsia, Li Chi-yun
INST. : -
TITLE : Cultivation of Alfalfa and the System of Crop Rotations in the Southern Part of Shang-hsi Province.

ORIG. PUB. : Nung-yeh hsüeh-pao, Acta agric. sinica, 1957, 8, No. 3, 314-329

ABSTRACT : Experience in the cultivation of alfalfa in the conditions of the southern part of Shang-hsi province (CPR) is generalized. Alfalfa is here the most important forage crop, and it is also of great value in crop rotations as the predecessor of wheat, cotton and other crops. Cultivation of alfalfa for the purpose of combatting soil erosion and also for the improvement of solonetz soils is promising. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104723

AUTHOR : Silin, A. G.
INST. : Natural Science Institute at Perm' University
TITLE : On the Value of Mineral Fertilizers In Securing Alfalfa Seeds on Solonetz Soil.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Estestv.-nauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te, 1957, 14, No. 1, 19-29

ABSTRACT : On the basis of experiments carried out in 1953-1954, the feasibility of growing and gathering two yearly crops of alfalfa seeds in Southern Zaural'ye has been ascertained. Application of PK at the rate of 50 kh/ha with cultivation of fall-plowed land and an annual supplementary dressing in autumn with PK at the rate of 50 kg/ha contributed to the increase in the yield of alfalfa seeds by 30-51 kg/ha. A single pre-sowing fertilization increased the yield only in the first year. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104724

AUTHOR : Klimova, Ye. S.
INST. : Natural Science Institute at Perm' University
TITLE : The Influence of Spraying with Solutions of Microelements on the Seed Production of Alfalfa.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Estestv.-nauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te, 1957, 14, No. 1, 43-48

ABSTRACT : Experiments were carried out in 1953 and 1954 at Troitskiy Training and Experimental Forestry of Perm' University. During the blossoming of alfalfa, it was sprayed with solutions of microelements in the concentration of from 0.01 to 0.1%. The best results were obtained from the sprayings with solutions of Mn, Cu, Mg, B and BMg which increased the yield of alfalfa seeds by 40-86 kilograms or by 33-82% in comparison with the control. The weight of the aggregate mass of the plants increased on an average by 19%. In 1954,

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104724

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in view of heavier moisture in the second half of the summer, spraying with Cu solution proved to be less effective than in 1953. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104725

AUTHOR : Saaremaal, L. V.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Esthonian SSR
TITLE : Propagation of Local Black Medick and Its Agricultural Utilization on the Island of Saaremaa.

ORIG. PUB. : ENSV Teaduste Akad. toimetised. Biol. seer., Izv. AN EstSSR. Ser. Biol., 1957, 6, No. 372-381

ABSTRACT : The sowings of black medick carried out here back in 1914 have survived on the Island of Saaremaa to the present time. Studies at the experiment point "Kar'ya" of the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Melioration of Esthonian SSR, showed that local black medick is inferior in yield to alfalfa by more than 40%. The valuable attributes of local medick are its longevity, resistance to the spoilage by cattle, and also the ability to produce satisfactory yields on thin, rich soils. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104726

AUTHOR : Haller, E.
INST. : Esthonian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture *)
TITLE : The Influence of Germination Medium on the Growth of White Melilot (Melilotus alba).

ORIG. PUB. : Sots. pollumajandus, 1957, No. 12, 549-540

ABSTRACT : Experiment was carried out at the experimental base of Esthonian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Melioration on turf-podzolic soil having a pH of 5.2. In the experiment, there were variants with the sowing of seeds previously sprouted on turf-carbonate soil with a pH of 7.0. The previously sprouted seeds of the meliot produced considerably larger number of viable plants than the seeds sown directly into podzolic soil. On 1 square meter, there were respectively 114 and 7 viable plants on unlimed podzolic soil, and 195 and 40 with the application of lime to the soil. -- G. Ya. Bronzova

*) and Melioration.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104727

AUTHOR : Ionita, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Yield of the Seeds of Hairy Vetch in Relation to Its Proportion in Mixture with Rye.

ORIG. PUB. : Anuarul lucrar. stiint. Inst. agron. Timisoara, Bucuresti, 1957, 95-105

ABSTRACT : As the result of 6-year studies, it has been determined that the best cover crop from winter grains is rye. The greatest yield of villous vetch and aggregate yield of the mixture was obtained with the sowing on 1 hectare 40 kilograms of vetch seeds and 80 kilograms of rye. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104728

AUTHOR : Bukhar, I.
INST. : Moldavian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Prospects of Growing Vetchling in Moldavia.

ORIG. PUB. : Agrikultura shi viteritul Moldovey, 1957, No. 11, 11-16; Zemledeliye i zhivotnovodstvo Modavii, 1957, No. 11, 12-17

ABSTRACT : During 1951-1955, Moldavian Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR carried out experiments in the study of vetchling at kolkhoz "Vyatsa Noue" in Teleshskiy rayon. It was found that vetchling is drought resistant, leaves in the soil 2% more moisture than alfalfa, and 5% more oats. In the calculation for 1 plant, 11.64 nodules form on the roots compared with 0.90 in winter vetch and 0.92 in forage peas. Fallow, occupied by vetchling, contributes to the clearing of the fields from the weeds of amaranth and goosefoot, and as a predecessor of winter wheat

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104728

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : is inferior in few respects to the bare fallow. On vetchling, plowed under as manuring crop, a yield of 32.3 centners/ha was obtained - 6.9 centers more than on fallow. The sowing of vetchling was carried out in a continuous drill with the sowing rate of 100-120 kilograms/ha and planting depth of 4-8 centimeters. It is recommended to sow vetchling in mixed and closer plantings of corn, Sudan grass, sorghum and other silage and forage crops. -- M. V. Dranishnikov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104729

AUTHOR : Gonashvili, Sh. G., Lolashvili, R. D., Masurashvili, I. T.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, *)
TITLE : Chemical Characteristics of Different Forage Varieties of Soybean.

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. N.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstvo. FruzSSR, 1957, 2, 221-235

ABSTRACT : Studies of the chemical composition of forage varieties of soybean (Kustovaya, Chernosemyannaya, Novaya and Rannyaya) showed that these varieties are not inferior to alfalfa in the content of nutrients in the vegetative mass. -- G. N. Chernov

*) Georgian SSR

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104730

AUTHOR : Ionita, M., Opris, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Study of Embryoless Seeds of Forage Perennial Cereals.

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The presence of seeds without embryo was studied with the aid of diaphanoscope in the yield of the droughty year of 1952. There proved to be 65.2% of such seeds in Alopecurus pratensis, in Bromus erectus 57.2%, Festuca rubra 53.5%, in Dactylis glomerata 50.4%, in Arthenatesum elatius 9.2$. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104731

AUTHOR : Amirov, N. S.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan USSR
TITLE : Planting Dates for Corn as a Post-Harvest Crop.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. AN AzerbSSR, 1958, 14, No. 5, 395-399

ABSTRACT : Field tests for the determination of the best planting periods (6 altogether) for corn following winter wheat were conducted during 1955-1956 on the irrigated lands at Karabakhskaya Base, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR. Varieties Sterling, Minnesota 13, Khar'kovskaya 23, Nestnyy umnan were used. The best periods for obtaining corn grain is planting not later than the 5th of August, and for green roughage - not later than the 1st of September.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104732

AUTHOR : Bruy, A. M., Zamkovoy, G. M., Golokovskaya, I. N.
INST. : Dnepropetrovsk Agricultural Institute
TITLE : On the feasibility of Securing Two Mowings of Corn.

ORIG. PUB. : Zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No. 6, 73-77

ABSTRACT : In the experiments at Dnepropetrovskiy Agricultural Institute, corn planted on the 29th of April (variety Uspekh) reached a height of 80-110 centimeters by the 5-6th of July. Formation of flowers was in progress in the primordial panicle in the majority of the plants and elongation and differentiation of the terminal axillary buds was beginning. The moving of the green bulk was done on the 8th of July at a height of 8-15cm. As the result of the variation in the height of mowing, the stalk in some plants was cut off (in 49.4% of the plants), in others - the

Card: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104732

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : panicle (42.1%) and in still others - only the leaves (8.5%). Plants with the stalk untouched during the mowing and with the panicle cut, grew by means of the continuation of the growth of the main stem and of the leaves remaining after the mowing. Plants in which the cut was above the primordial panicle, grew rapidly but developed slowly. In the plants with the panicle cut low, the continuance slowed down, the plants had an inhibited appearance; later, the growth proceeded normally. The cutting of the leaves with a partial removal or no removal of the

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104732

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : developing panicle was later reflected in the overall diminution in the size of the plants. The earlier the mowing was done, the larger were the dimensions attained by the growing plants. Delay in the development and the lag in growth are explained by the removal of a considerable part of the assimilating surface. Plants with the stem cut, i.e. those in which the primordial panicle and part of the stem with axillary buds were removed, grew for

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104732

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the most part at the expense of the buds at the aboveground nodes; the suckers developed were of smaller dimensions. To obtain two mowings of corn, the first mowing has to be done at a height exceeding the developing panicle. In 1956, the yield of green roughage of corn from two mowings, on the whole, did not surpass the single mowing for silage. -- M. A. Novoderzhkin

Card: 4/4

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104733

AUTHOR : Nivinskas, G. I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Corn in Lithuanian SSR

ORIG. PUB. : Kukuruza, 1958, No. 1, 13-16

ABSTRACT : The article generalizes the experience at kolkhozes and scientific institutions of Lithuanian SSR in the cultivation of corn since 1954. Under local conditions, the ears do not complete ripening. The highest yields are produced by the late-maturing varieties: Sterling, Krasnodarskaya 1/49, Dnepropetrovskaya and especially American hybrids (No. 335, No. 347, No. 339 and No. 344). In 1956, hybrid No. 344 gave an average 157 centners/ha more green roughage than Sterling variety. The yield of hybrids on experimental farms reaches 700-750 centners/ha. Higher yields

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104733

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : are produced from close plantings with the plantings with the width of the spaces between the rows of 60 cmwith the planting rate of 70-80 kilograms/ha. Experiments at Dotnuvskaya Experimental Base of the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture showed that each cultivation of the spaces between the rows results in the increase in the green roughage by 40-50 centners/ha. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104734

AUTHOR : Borodin, I. T.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the *)
TITLE : Companion Plantings of Corn and Field Pea (Pisum arvense, L.)

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. naudno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-ta s. kh. sev-vist. r-nov nechernozemn. polosy, 1957, No. 2-3, 3-7

ABSTRACT : Corn was planted by the square-pocket and wide-row methods. The distance between the hills comprised 45, 60 and 70 cm; 3, 5 and 8 plants were left in the hills. The width of the spaces between the rows in wide-row plantings was 45-60 cm with the planting rate for corn of 45 kg/ha. In all variants, field pea plantings were added to corn on one half of the area. With the increased thickness of the corn plant stand increase in the yield of green roughage was noted in the experiment. However, in mixed plantings this was accompanied by a lowering of the field pea yield which led to

*) Northeastern Regions of Non-Chernozem Belt

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104734

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : a deterioration in the quality of the crop. With field pea plantings added to corn and leaving 5-6 plants in each hill with spaces of 60 x 60 cm between the hills, and with 3-5 plants with spaces of 45 x 45 cm, the yield of green roughage varied from 469.1 to 544.8 centners/ha. According to the variants, with an increase in the yield, the amount of field peas in the crop decreased from 28.2 to 10.8%. In wide-row plantings of corn with the planting of peas added, the yield of green roughage equalled 510.3 centners/ha (planting with the spaces of 45 cm between the

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104734

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : rows of corn) and 457.3 centners/ha (spaces of 60 cm between the rows) with the amount of field peas in the crop being 17.8 and 24.8% respectively. Increase in the yield attributable to the added planting of field peas, comprised, according to the variants, from 121 to 175 centners of green roughage from 1 hectare.
-- G. N. Chernov

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104735

AUTHOR : Pashin, F. A.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of *)
TITLE : Planting Corn Together with Field Peas (Pisum arvanse, L.) on Occupied Fallow (A Brief Report).

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno.-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-ta s.sev.-vost. r-nov nechernozemn. polosy, 1957, No. 2-3, 8-10

ABSTRACT : In the experiment conducted at the Institute in 1956, combined planting of corn with field peas produced a yield of green roughage 2-1/5 - 3 times higher than the pure planting of corn.

*) Northeastern Regions of Non-Chernozem Belt

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Plants. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104737

AUTHOR : Kapas, S., Keleman, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Variety Trials of Corn for Silage.

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar mezogazd., 1958, 13, No. 6, 6-7

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104738

AUTHOR : Tsup, V. P.
INST. : Odessa Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Biology of Blossoming in Wheat Grass.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 30-37

ABSTRACT : In the studies of the biology of the blossoming of wheat grass near Odessa, it was determined that the mass blossoming begins about the 25th of May and continues until the 25th of June. The lower flowers of the middle spikelets begin to blossom first. Higher temperature accelerates blossoming by 2-3 days. The intensity of blossoming during the day varies. With the isolation of the spike, not more than 1.5% of the flowers produce seeds. In hybridization, castration should be performed 1-2 days before blossoming. Supplementary pollination of wheat grass

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104738

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : by means of passing a string over the spikes proved to be very effective. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104739

AUTHOR : Sokoloavskaya
INST. : Western Voronezh Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Biological Characteristics and the Principal Agricultural Methods in the Cultivation of Spiked Millet (Setaria italica) in Voronezh Oblast'.
ORIG. PUB. : Zap. Voronezhsk. s. -kh. in-ta, 1957, 27, NO. 2, 211-216

ABSTRACT : During 1951-1956, the yield of millet grain at the Field Experiment Station of the Institute varied from 18 to 48 centners/ha, and that of green roughage from 160 to 245 centners/ha. In moisture requirements, spiked millet approaches proso (Russian millet). Excessive wetting leads to the thinning out of the sprouts. Sprouts tolerate the lowering of temperature to -3%. Adventitious roots develop only at tillering stage and penetrate to the depth of 15-20 cm. The growth in height, retarded the first period of the development, accelerates at the

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : spiking stage and slows down with the beginning of the ripening of the panicle. The greatest accumulation of dry matter (69.2%) takes place in the period from spiking until ripening. The sowing qualities of the seeds decline from the upper part of the panicle to the lower. In the trials of 144 specimens, the most productive one proved to be Ol'khovatskaya variety. Vernalization of the seeds influenced the growth and the yield of the plants only with the late sowing period (the end of May). The best methods of sowing for grain proved to be the

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : wide-row single line with the sowing rate of 6-8 kilograms/ha and the hill method (45 x 45 cm) with 15-40 plants to a hill, and a seeding depth of 4 centimeters. In sowing for the green roughage, the best method was continous drill sowing at the rate of 10-15 kilograms/ha. The sowing dates are up to the 25th of July. Supplementary dressing with P20 K20 kg/ha together with the availability of moisture in the soil, increased the yield by 7-10 centners/ha. -- M. P. Ovsyannikova

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104740

AUTHOR : Zlobina, I. N.
INST. : Western Voronezh Agricultural Institute
TITLE : First Results of the Studies of the Primary Material in the Selection of Spiked Millet (Setaria italica).

ORIG. PUB. : Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 27, No. 2, 155-160

ABSTRACT : Work at the Department of Breeding in the Institute brought out considerable variability in the local red-grained spiked millet in regard to productivity and early ripening. Individual selection for the best panicles made it possible to determine the correlation between the weight of the grain and the panicle with the weight of the panicle ($r = +0.96$) and the number of grains to the panicle ($r = +0.98$); between the weight of the grain from a panicle and the length of the panicle ($r = +0.74$); between the weight of the grain

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104740

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and the width of the panicle (r 0.70). Individual selection for three years did not produce a positive result in comparison with the bulk selection.

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104741

AUTHOR : Mazurin, S. A., Mil'man, G. B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Milo-A Valuable Forage Crop

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No.12, 88

ABSTRACT : On the utilization of milo in Uzbek SSR where it produces up to 800 centners/ha of green roughage and 60 centners/ha of grain. A brief characteristic of a new variety producing two mowings is cited. This variety was obtained from crossing the local variety Khoraki and broom-corn. Agricultural technique for the cultivation of milo is described. It is pointed out that unlike corn, the stems and leaves of milo are fit for utilization as green forage up to the ripening of the grain.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104742

AUTHOR : Voloshin, Ye. S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Sorghum in Moldavia

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 12, 89

ABSTRACT : On the agricultural technique for sorgum producing up to 700 centners/ha of green roughage. The most stable varieties for local conditions are Krasnyy yantar' 271/585 and Kubanskiy yantar' 84/327

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104743

AUTHOR : Nagiyev, G., Yeritsyan, G.
INST. : Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Animal *)
TITLE : Fodder Cabbage - A New Forage Crop in Azerbaydzhan.

ORIG. PUB. : Azerbaychan sosyalist and t s rrufaty, 1958, No. 2, 38-41; Sots. s.-kh. Azerbaydzhana, 1958, No. 2, 37-41

ABSTRACT : The best varieties, dates and methods of the sowing have been determined at Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science since 1954. The highest yielding variety is Listovaya mozgovaya sinyaya (895 centners/ha for 2 years). The best period of sowing into the ground is the last 10 days of February to the first 10 days of March. The method of sowing - square-hill 45 x 45 centimeters with one plant to a hill. Cultivation by direct sowing into the ground is better than with

*) Husbandry and Veterinary Science

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104743

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : transplanting. For seed producing purposes, cabbage is sown in October by the square method. Plants of spring sowing can be utilized by cutting them at the time of harvesting at the height of 15-25 centimeters and leaving 2-5 buds. Preservation of whole plants in special shelters is not advisable since with the transplanting into the ground, 90% of the plants perish. The seed plants are harvested at the waxy stage of the maturity of the seeds. -- G. V. Vorob'yeva

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104744

AUTHOR : Balyan, G. A.
INST. : Karabakhskaya Zonal Experiment Station, AS Azerbaydzhan SSR
TITLE : The Continuance of Fodder Cabbage.

ORIG. PUB. : Zhivotnovodstvo, 1958, NO. 2, 51-53

ABSTRACT : Experience in three-year cultivation of fodder cabbage under the conditions of irrigation at Karabakhskaya Zonal Experiment Station, Acdemy of Sciences Azerbaydzhen SSR, are described. Fodder cabbage produced two crops a year in the first year of life for which the mowing in the first half of July must be provided for. With carrying out the first mowing on the 3rd of July, the aggregate yield of the 2nd mowing comprised 160.3 centners of silage mass from 1 hectare. In the conditions of the Experiment Station, fodder cabbage can vegetate the year round producing in the 2nd

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104744

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : year a new crop of green roughage not smaller than the yield of the 1st year. Seeds form in the 3rd year. -- G. N. Chernov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104745

AUTHOR : Kuliyev, K. N.
INST. : Azaerbaydzhan Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Development of the Basic Agricultural Techniques for Raising High Yields of Squash Under the Conditions of Irrigation in the Lowland Western Zone of Azerbaydzhan. *)

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Azerb. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 4, 105-111

ABSTRACT : Studies were conducted in the experimental field of uchkhoz (training farm) of Azerbaydzhan Agricultural Institute, and at the kolhoz of Safaraliyevskiy rayon with the bed areas of 1.5 x 0.5 meters; 1.5 x 1.0m; 1.0 x 1.5m; 1.0 x 0.5 m; 1.0 x 1.0 m with the background of manure applied at the rate of 20 tons/ha. NPK was applied in various amounts. Experiments showed that under the conditions of Kirova[illegible]skaya soil-climatic zone, fodder squash of the variety Azaerbaydzhan, produces the highest yield of green fruits with N90P90K60. The best bed area proved

*) (Preliminary Report).

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104745

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to be 1.0 x 1.0 m with two plants to a nest. Squash proved to be a good companion crop for corn plantings. In the experiments at the Department of Plant Growing, a yield of 80 centners/ha of ears of corn (inter-cropped with squash) and 280 centners/ha of the green fruits of squash were obtained. -- M. N. Myazdrikova

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104746

AUTHOR : Ovezmuradov, S. O.
INST. : Turkmen Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Some Data on the Yielding Ability of Fodder Root Crops.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Turkm. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 63-66

ABSTRACT : Preliminary experiments in the variety trials of fodder root crops were carried out (in the conditions of irrigation) at the experimental base of the Institute of Animal Husbandry, Turkmen SSR. The 1954 experiment was conducted with two varieties of beets (Barres and Ekkendorfskaya) and two varieties of carrots (Mirzoi Zheltaya and Loberiknskaya), which proved to be the highest yielding in the collection sowings of 1952 and 1953. The highest yield (1318 centners of roots and 197 centners of tops

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104746

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : from 1 hectare) was produced by the fodder beet Barres. The yield of the carrot Mirzoi zheltaya comprised 190.7 centners of roots and 59.6 centners of tops from 1 hectare. This variety proved to be more productive and had larger amd more succulent roots than Lobberikhskaya variety. --G. N. Chernov

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forege Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104747

AUTHOR : Raudsepp, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Jerusalem Artichoke - A New Silage Crop In Esthonia

ORIG. PUB. : Sots pollumajandus, 1958, No. 4, 163-165

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104749

AUTHOR : Kaziyev, T. I.
INST. : Department of Botany, Kirovabad Pedagogical Institute
TITLE : Nectar Productivity and the Yielding Ability of Cotton Plants with Different Methods of Spacing Plants in the Field.

ORIG. PUB. : Pchelovodstve, 1957, No. 9, 51-53

ABSTRACT : Results of the experiments at the Department of Botany, Kirovabad Pedagogical Institute in the study of nectar productivity and also of the degree of the bee visitations and fertilization of the flowers of the cotton plant in relation to the methods of planting. With the square-pocket spacing of cotton plant varieties 1298, 2420, 108-f, because of more favorable conditions created in this process for their vital activity, a greater extent of the visitations of the flowers by the bees has been observed. It was also found that with the scheme 55 x 2 of cotton plant

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104749

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : spacing, the nectar collecting bees work on it more intensively than with other schemes of square-pocket planting with the result that by this method of planting a higher fertilization of the flowers is observed. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultiveted Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104 751

AUTHOR : Akhmedov, K.
INST. : Tashkent Agricultural Institute
TITLE : The Effect of the Removal of Monopodial Branches on the Growth, Development, and Yield of Cotton.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Tashkentstk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, vyp. 8, 7-11

ABSTRACT : The technique and results of experiments carried out in 1953-1955 at Department of Industrial Crops at Tashkent Agricultural Institute are set forth. Early disbudding and early breaking-off of the monopodiae has a positive effect on the development of the cotton plant and produces an increase in the yield of cotton wool of 1.5-2.9 centners/ha. Late breaking-off and partial pruning of monopodial branches do not produce any substantial effect on the change in the development of the plant and on the increase in the yield.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104752

AUTHOR : Litovshenko, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Agricultural Technique for Cotton Plant on the Meadow Soils of Middle Zeravshan.

ORIG. PUB. : Khlopvodstvo, 1957, No. 7, 31-33

ABSTRACT : In spite of their potential fertility, the yielding ability of cotton plant on these soils is lower than on previously plowed land (difference comprises 10-12 centners/ha). Here, a large number of roots of primary order develop in the cotton plant, but because of the proximity of groundwater, they lie at little depth. Because of a rich content of N and K in the humus in meadow soils, the aboveground parts of the plants have a tendency to growing out. On the basis of the characteristics of the soils given, appropriate agricultural measures assuring production of high yields are proposed. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104753

AUTHOR : Belousov, A. S., Khachaturov, N. A.
INST. : Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Cotton *)
TITLE : Securing Uniform Germination of Cotton Plant on the Heavy Soils of Shirvan'.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. 1-y nauchn. sessii doveta po koordinatsii AN azerbSSR, Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1957, 175-184

ABSTRACT : A survey of studies on the causes of crust formation on the cotton fields in Shirvan'. Data of Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute are cited on the effectiveness of planting cotton on ridges in the conditions of badly-crusting heavy sierozem soils. Experiments were conducted during 1952-1953 under field and laboratory conditions at Shirvan' Composite Zonal Experiment Station and at the kolhoz of Udzhrskiy rayon. In comparison with the

*) Growing

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104753

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the usual method of planting, the ridge method creates more favorable heat and air conditions on the heavy soils of Shirvan', contributes to an increase in soil moisture, prevents to a considerable degree the crust formation, and secures full-value sprouting and production of cotton wool yield, higher by 3.2-7.0 centners/ha.
--B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104754

AUTHOR : Guseynov, I. N.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR
TITLE : Sorting the Seeds of Cotton Plant of Different Varieties.

ORIG. PUB. : Ref. nauchno-issled. rabot po khlopkovodstvu. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1957, 46-50

ABSTRACT : Planting cotton with the best groups of seeds sorted according to specific weight and thickness coordinate, secures an increase in the yield of 5-9 centners/ha. The larger and the higher the specific weight of the groups of the sorted seeds being planted, the higher the specific weight of "heavy" seeds in their yield. Successive annual sorting changes the inherent qualities of a variety; it accelerates the stem growth, heightens the resistance to diseases, and improves the technological attributes of the fiber. Different varieties of cotton plant have a differ-

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104754

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ent percentage of the yield of heavy and large seeds. In grading the seeds according to thickness, an appropriate assortment of screens for each variety is necessary. In view of the great advantage of sorting cotton plant seeds with the aid of stripping with sulfuric acid, it should be organized at some of the cotton-cleaning plants. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104756

AUTHOR : Churlyayev, A.
INST. : Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute
TITLE : Irrigation Practises for Cotton in Valley Zone.

ORIG. PUB. : Kyrgyzstandyn ayyl charbasy, 1957, No.6, 6-9;
S. jh. Kirgizii, 1957, No. 6, 5-8

ABSTRACT : Data of Kirgiz Experiment Station of the Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute on the study of irrigation practises for cotton. Experiments were conducted in 1955-1956 with cotton plant variety 108-f with different schemes of irrigation. It was determined that delay in carrying out the first application of water until budding, restrains the formation of fruit branches, the accumulation and ripening of the bolls and produces a lowering of the yield at the expense of the first pickings. It was also determined that reduction in the number of the applications of water

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.104756

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : at the expense of using liberal irrigation rates lasting 3-5 days and longer, causes a serious detriment to the crop since during this, the N content decreases sharply in the soil layer occupied by the roots. --B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104757

AUTHOR : Safarov, Ye. Sh.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Influence of Water Applications in the Period of Ripening on Cotton Yield.

ORIG. PUB. : Khogagii kishicki Tochikiston, 1957, No. 10, 7-10; S. kh. Tadshikistana, 1957, No. 10, 7-9

ABSTRACT : With sufficient soil moisture, formation of up to 44% of the aggregate yield of cotton plant takes place in the period of ripening. With 1-2 applications of water in this period, an increase in the yield of 2-3 centners/ha is secured. Applications of water in the period of ripening should be carried out judiciously, taking into account the temperatures conditions, with the availability of moisture in the soil at not more than 60% of the field moisture holding ability. Irrigation is done at small

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104757

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : rates - not more than 700-800 cubic meters to 1 hectare. On lands with deep groundwater level, with a dry autumn, applications of water should be continued every 15-20 days. --B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104758

AUTHOR : Belousov, M. A.
INST. : Scientific Research Cotton Institute
TITLE : The Problem of Root Nutrition in Cotton Plant.

ORIG. PUB. : V. sb.: Materialy Ob"edin. nauch. sessii po khlopkovodstvu. T. I. Tashkent, Goszizdat UzSSR, 1958, 348-355

ABSTRACT : On the basis of date of vegetation experiments in sand cultures, conducted at Ak-Kavak Central Agrotechnical Station of Scientific Research Cotton Institute, it was determined that the uptake of P^{32} from the outer medium and incorporation in the metabolism, begins immediately after the beginning of the fermentative processes during the swelling of the seeds, in connection with this, phosphorus fertilizers should be applied into the soil as close to the location of the seeds as possible. The most effective action of N develops at the time of the formation in the sprouts of the first pair of true leaflets.

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104758

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Increase in the concentration of N and the maintenance of it at a high level until the time of budding, contributes a great deal to the growth processes and reduces the period of blossoming. With an insufficiency of K in the period of fruit formation, the normal carbohydrate metabolism is disturbed. The proportion of nutrient elements and their concentration in the medium produce a considerable influence on the water consumption of the cotton plant. With the increase in the concentration of all substances or even of only the phosphates, the expend-

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 8,No. 104758

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : iture of water for the production of a unit of crop is reduced by 20-50%. The amounts of individual substances and the periods of their application have a substantial influence on the quality of cotton wool. Early supplementary dressings with N with a good supply of K, considerably increase the oil content of the seeds. Nutrient elements have an appreciable influence on the inherent properties of the seeds by changing their quality. These effects become fixed and are transmitted to the succeeding generations. -- A. M. Smirnov

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104759

AUTHOR : Tillyayev, M T.
INST. : Botanical Garden, Middle Asiatic University
TITLE : The Effect of Phosphate Nutrition of Cotton Plant on the Development of Its Offspring.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta, 1957, vyp. 116, 47-54

ABSTRACT : Results of experiments conducted at the Botanical Garden of Middle Asiatic University for the purpose of determining reaction of cotton plant to fertilization with P in relation to its content in the seeding material, and the determination of the degree of enrichment with P of cotton plant seeds of the first 3 generations. Cotton plant seeds with the background rich in P, produce plants which require less fertilization with P, especially in the first stages of development. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104760

AUTHOR : Kruzhilin A. S., Nazirov, N. N.
INST. : Institute of Plant Physiology, AS Uzbek SSR
TITLE : The Influence of Mineral Nutrition on the Passage of Developmental Stages in Cotton Plant.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN UzSSR, Ser. biol., 1957, No. 2, 33-40

ABSTRACT : In 1954-1956, experiments were started at the hothouse of the Institute of Plant Physiology, to determine the influence of fortified nutrition with NP (double dose) on the rates of the passage of cotton plant through the developmental stages, and also on the periods of the beginning of differentiation in growth points and initiation of axillary and flower buds. In the period of passing through the vernalization stage, application of the increased dose of P in the background of NK, accelerated the development of the cotton plant by 4-8 days, and application in this period of an increased amount of N

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104760

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : retarded its development. Use of the double dose of N upon completion of the light stage of development, starting with the period of the initiation of the flower buds, accelerated the growth of the flower buds and the beginning of budding in comparison with the full dose of NPK or with intensified nutrition with P in this period. Conclusion is made on the necessity of regulating doses of the application of N and P in the supplementary dressings, depending on the passage of the developmental

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104760

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : stages in the plants. Besides, it should be taken into account that the beginning and the duration of vernalization stage and the light stage are different in the late maturing varieties of cotton plant. --B.L. Klyachko-Gurvich

CARD: 3 /3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104761

AUTHOR : Malinkin, N. P.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Influence of Continous Application of Fertilizers on the Dynamics of the Yield of Cotton Wool in Regions of Irrigated Agriculture in Middle Asia.
ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No. 9, 50-55

ABSTRACT : Procedurally a more correct initiation of experiments in large-scale crop rotation, when all of the fields in the rotation were studied in the same year, was carried out at a number of experiment stations in Middle Asia (Ak-Kavakskaya, Ferganskaya, Pakhta-Aral'skaya, Tedzhikskaya stations etc.). Experiments have determined that even with an annual application of mineral fertilizers under cotton, the yield of cotton wool decreases from one year

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104761

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to the next to the extent of the remoteness from the year of plowing up grasses. This decrease in the yield takes place especially sharply on soils having a tendency to salification when measures toward weakening this process had not been taken. However, with a systematic application of fertilizers to the fields of cotton-alfalfa crop rotations, owing to the constant accumulation of humus and N in the soil and an increase in it of the available forms of P, the yields at the end of the rotation remain at a comparatively high level in relation to the yielding

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195? No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ability of cotton plant on the bed and increase with each succeeding turn of crop rotation. -- B.L. Klyachko-Gurvich

CARD: 3 /3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104762

AUTHOR : Mamedov, Z. I.
INST. : Institute of Chemistry, AS Azerbaydzhan SSR
TITLE : The Influence of Boron-Magnesium Fertilizer Obtained from Bored Well Water on the Yield of Cotton Plants

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. AN AzerbSSR, 1957, 13, No. 8, 883-888

ABSTRACT : The effect of boron-magnesium fertilizer obtained by the Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, on the development and yield of cotton plant was studied in 1954 with background of NP fertilization. Experiment was repeated in 1955 in field conditions. Variety 1298 was planted. In 1954, boron-magnesium fertilizers were applied prior to planting at the rate of 30 and 50 kg/ha. In 1955, also before planting or in the period of vegetation (16 of July) - at the rate of 50 and 100 kg/ha. Experiments showed that application of boron-magnesium fertilizers accelerated its growth, increased the

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104762

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : number of ovaries per plant, reduced their dropping off by 13-32.5%, raised the yield of cotton wool by 10-16%, or by 2.1 - 6.5 centners/ha. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104764

AUTHOR : Fukarek, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Euphorbia Wulfenti Hoppe and Its Economic Significance for the Mediterranean Caverned Regions.

ORIG. PUB. : Narodni sumar, 1957, 11, No. 7-9, 229-233

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104765

AUTHOR : Sedasheva, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : European Spindle Tree in Bashkiria.

ORIG. PUB. : Bashkortostan auyl khuzhalyby, 1957, No. 9, 47;
S. kh. Bashkirii, 1957, No. 46

ABSTRACT : In the living fence at the nursery of Ufa Tree and Shrub Growing Trust, 50 shrubs of spindle tree survived without being affected by disease and freezing. In spite of the lack of care over a number years, they reached a height of 0.8 - 1.6 meters and diameter of the trunk of 1.5 - 4.5 at the height of 15 cm, and fruit yearly. Seeds sown at the nursery of Park Silviculture in 1953 produced sprouts only in 1955 but by autumn reached the standard. Determined by

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104762

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Kudasheva method, the gutta-percha content in the cortex of the roots of the 1st order is 10% (5 cm from the collum), that of the 2nd order - 8%, and of the 3rd - 6% (5 cm from the place of their formation). The average gutta-percha content in the stems is 0.425% (in the mother plants) and 0.375% (in 3-year seedlings). O. Yu. Sobolevskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104767

AUTHOR : Strowski, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Velvet Sumac (Rhus typhina L.) - A tannin Plant.

ORIG. PUB. : Postepy nauk. roln., 1957, 4, No. 1, 119-122

ABSTRACT : Directions on the cultivation of sumac (Rhus typhina L.) and collection of the leaves which are the raw material for obtaining valuable tannin extract.

CARD:1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104768

AUTHOR : Staniewski, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Uranday Tree (Astronium Balansae).

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1957, 12, No. 8, 206-209

ABSTRACT : In connection with the beginning of the imports into Poland of the tannin extract of Urunday tree (Astronium Balansae), a description of the properties of this extract and its application in leather-tanning industry is given.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104769

AUTHOR : Astvatsatryan, Z. A.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR
TITLE : The Effect of Agrotechnical Measures on the Flow of Gum in Tragacanth Mil Vetch of Armenia.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN ArmSSR. Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10, No.9, 3-12

ABSTRACT : Experiments conducted during recent years in a number of regions of Armenia, showed that loosening the soil to 10 centimeters with the subsequent maintenance of the surface in a clean and friable state, contribute to the intensification of erosian processes without affecting the flow of gum. In 1952, weekly irrigation at the rate of about 25 liters per clump had no effect on the yield at Sevanskiy Station and produced a negative effect at

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958. No. 104769

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Vedinskiy Station owing to the dryness of the air. Application of 100 grams of N_{aa}, 200 grams of P_c and 60 grams of K_x under each clump in the second and third years after the start of the experiment, increased the gum flow by 50-63%.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104770

AUTHOR : Bolobolova, V. M., Malakorina, S. M.
INST. : -
TITLE : On Some Characteristics of Grassland Flax Crop Rotations on Cultivated Soils.

ORIG. PUB. : Len i konoplya, 1958, No. 2, 25-29

ABSTRACT : Results of the studies at the Experimental Station Field Crop Cultivation at TSKhA* of three seven-field flax crop corations in which flax was put in after grasses of two-year utilization from under oat cover, after grasses of two-year utilization from under the cover of winter rye and after one-year utilization from under oat cover. The best results in the yield of seeds, straw, and fiber were obtained in the crop rotation of the 1st variant. -- B. I. Kazachek

CARD: 1/1 * Moscow Agricultural Academy im.K.A. Timiryazev

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104771

AUTHOR : Matyevev, N. L.
INST. : -
TITLE : How Svetoch Variety was Developed

ORIG. PUB. : Len i konoplya, 1958, 1, 23-26

ABSTRACT : Svetoch variety was first adapted regionally in 1932-1936 and in 1956 it occupied in this country more than one half of the area of selected flax fibers (53%). In 1929, separated from a box sowing, was plant No. 1577 - the parental plant of Svetoch variety. The origin of the primary specimen has remained unknown. In subsequent trials, Svetoch demonstrated its resistance to rust and proved to be resistant to damping off and fusariosis. In 1935, it already became feasible to sow the new variety (numbered 1577) at the flax seed growing kolkhoz "Svetoch" in Kalinin oblast' and in 1936, variety 1577 was regionally

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104771

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : adapted under the name Svetoch. The history of the development of the selected flax fiber variety Svetoch demonstrates the usefulness of the procedure in the breeding of flax fiber, the development of which was started in 1925 and continued to be perfected over a number of years by the Collective of Breeders-Flax Growers at the Plant Breeding Station of Moscow Agricultural Academy and later at the Institute of Flax also. -- V. Z. Tselik

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104773

AUTHOR : Paskovic, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Influence of Gibberellic Acid on the Growth of the Stem of Hemp Plant.

ORIG. PUB. : Taksti1, 1958, 7, No. 2, 105-124

ABSTRACT : The affect of gibberellic acid on hemp was studied in the conditions of greenhouses. Hemp was sprayed with the acid solutions in the concentration of 1, 10, and 100 mg/l when the plants reached the height of 20 centimeters (the first series of the experiments), 40 (the second series) and more than 50 centimeters (the third series). By the end of the experiment, solutions in the concentration of10 and 100 milligrams/liter increased the height in the first and second series by 23 and 27, and with the concentration of 1 milligram/liter, there was a decrease

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104773

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in the height compared with the control. Plants grown from seeds treated with the solutions in the concentration of 1 and 100 milligrams/liter, were smaller than the control plants, and plants treated with the solution in the concentration of 10 milligrams/liter were larger. All of the sprayed plants were delicate and had a sickly appearance. -- G. Yu. Dinesman

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104775

AUTHOR : Revin, B. T., Zelezinskiy, Ye. N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hemp in Kuban'

ORIG. PUB. : Len i konoplya, 1958, No. 1, 15-18

ABSTRACT : Kuban' is the principal supplier of the seeds of southern hemp for other oblast's and Republics of this country. Here, 13 rayons, chiefly in the northern and southern parts of Krasnodarskiy Kray, are engaged in hemp growing. Agricultural technique measures assuring production of high yields of the stems but chiefly of the seeds of hemp are described. -- V. Z. Tselik

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104776

AUTHOR : Rogash, A. R.
INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Flax.
TITLE : Development of Soviet Science in the Area of Flax Growing.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul, nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-ta l'na, No.4, 3-6
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD:1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104778

AUTHOR : Kuleshova, P. F.
INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleiferous *)
TITLE : The Yield and Quality of Sunflower Seeds in Relation to the Thickness of the Plant Stand in a Hill with the Square-Pocket Method of Sowing.

ORIG. PUB. : Vses. n.-i. in-t maslichn. i efiromaslichn. kul'tur, 1957, No. 3, 18-20

ABSTRACT : In the field experiments conducted during 1954-1955 at Chelyabinskaya breeding station, the sowing of sunflower with drill SSN-6A with spaces of 70 cm between the rows, produced the best yields of green roughage with the stand thickness of 4-5 plants to a hill, and higher yields of seeds (12.7-13.4 centners/ha) - with stand thickness of 2-3 plants to a hill. On seed plots for the production of high-quality sunflower sowing material, 1-2 plants should be left in the hills since seeds with the highest absolute weight are obtained from such sowings. --O. P. Plyusnina

*) and Ethereal Oil Crops

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104780

AUTHOR : Kushnir, L. G.
INST. : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev
TITLE : Comparative Effectiveness of the Pollination of Sunflower by Different Methods.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 30, ch. 2, 321-326

ABSTRACT : A decrease in the number of wild insect pollinators increases the value of bees in the pollination of sunflower. At kolkhoz "Zavet Il'cha" in Mal'chevskiy rayon in Kamenskaya oblast', an average of 1689 grams of seeds were obtained from two plots of 8 m^2 each, located at the distance of 400 meters from apiaries, and from the plot 2000 meters distant - 1373 grams. A study of the effect on the yield of this crop, of the pollination of the flowers with

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104780

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : a mitten made of rabbit skin, carried out on 105 plants (7 groups of 15 plants each), showed that increases in the number of pollinations raises the weight of the seeds in the calathium, the setting of the seeds and decreases the amount of husk. Utilization of bees for pollination is more effective and economically more profitable than hand pollination.

Abstractor's note: Experiments were conducted on plots 8 square meters in size, without replications. -- O. P. Plyusnina

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104781

AUTHOR : Takhakaya, K., Tskhadaya, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hybrid of Sunflower and Jerusalem Artichoke.

ORIG. PUB. : Sakarvelos kolmeurne, 1958, No. 12

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104782

AUTHOR : Voskresenskaya, G. S., Dublyanskaya, N. F.
INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleiferous *)
TITLE : A New Trend in the Breeding of Chinese Mustard.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t maslichn.i efiromaslichn. kul'tur, 1957, No. 3, 32-34

ABSTRACT : For the production of high-quality mustard powder, the mustard seeds must contain not less than 0.8% of allyl oil. Chinese mustard varieties Stalingradskaya 189/191 and Neosypayushchayasya 2, adapted regionally in USSR, do not satisfy this requirement. A higher content of allyl oil characterizes new varieties VNIIMK 405 and VNIIMK 351, promising as to yield and oil content. There are specimens at the breeding nursery of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleiferous and Ethereal

*) and Ethereal Oil Cultures

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104782

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Oil Cultures, with 0.9-1.0% allyl oil content. Distinguished by high allyl oil content, in addition to Chinese mustard, are black mustard (Brassica nigra Koch) and Abyssinian cabbage (B. carinata Brank). It is essential to include these plants in the breeding work, and to carry out an evaluation of their seeds as improvers of the raw material produced by Chinese mustard.
O. P. Plyusnina

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104784

AUTHOR : Taran, I.S. , Shvid', A. A.
INST. : Kirovograd State Agricultural Experiment Station.
TITLE : Breeding Castor Oil Plant.

ORIG. PUB. : Kretkiye itogi raboty (Korovogradsk. gos. s.-kh. opytn. st.) za 1931-1955 gg. Vyp. 1, Kiyev, 1957, 131-136

ABSTRACT : Breeding work on castor oil bean plant was resumed in 1946 at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Station of Oleiferous Cultures situated at the northern border of the zone of castor bean cultivation. In this region, castor bean does not mature in all years. Spring frosts to -1° are destructive for sprouts and the first autumn frosts to -2°, -3°, -for adult plants. The fast maturing of the castor oil plant and non-dehiscence of its seed case are the most important characteristics in the breeding work.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104784

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The new varieties - Korovogradskaya 61 and Kirovogradskaya 11 - matured year in and year out, 5-6 days earlier than the standard variety - Kriglik 5. On an average for 1952-1954, these varieties surpass somewhat Kruglik 5 in the yield of seeds, have a greater oil content in the kernel and are faster maturing and also have a somewhat coarser husk. --R. I. Serebryannyy

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104785

AUTHOR : Presnyakov, P. V.
INST. : Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Agroculture
TITLE : The Influence of Predecessors on the Yield of Crops in Beet Crop Rotation.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zemled., 1957, 1, 11-15

ABSTRACT : At Kirgiz Sugar Beet Experiment and Breeding Station, an experiment was initiated in 1949 on the study of the principles of laying out beet crop rotations with perennial grasses, without grasses, with different intensity of beet cultivation and with different alternation of crops. Inclusion of alfalfa and alfalfa-cereal grass mixtures in the beet crop rotation, increased the fertility of the soil and the yields of the succeeding crops. The yield of winter wheat on the bed of grasses was higher by 3.6 (grain) and 19.2 centners/ha (straw); the yield of sugar beets grown on the turned bed - 51.3 (roots), 4.65 (sugar)

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195.8,No. 104785

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and 48.2 centners/ha (tops); the yield of spring following as the third crop - higher by 1.2 (grain) and 1.7 centners/ha (straw). The yield of alfalfa hay and alfalfa-cereal grass mixture comprised 131.7-136.8 centners/ha for 3 years (calculated for each year) and surpassed by 2-3 times the yield of the hay of vetch-oat mixture. On the other hand, repeated succession in the crop rotation of beets on beets was unfavorably reflected in the yield of the second beet crop and of the crops following it. -- T. I. Karelin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104786

AUTHOR : Rymarenko, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Sugar Beet in Siberia.

ORIG. PUB. : S. kh. Sibiri, 1958, No. 2, 26-29

ABSTRACT : The state and the prospects of enlarging the sowings of sugar beets in individual oblast's of Siberia. Necessity of the solution of the problem of an efficient distribution of the sowings and the construction of new sugar refineries is pointed out.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrials, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104787

AUTHOR : Peterburgskiy, A. V.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Yield and Fertilization of Sugar Beets in France.

ORIG. PUB. : Sakharnaya svekla, 1958, No. 3, 45-47

ABSTRACT : In France, the area under beets comprises about 370 thousand ha, and the average yield of roots is 27-307 centners/ha. Data are cited on the amounts of the fertilizers applied, and on the yield according to separate regions of France in different years.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104788

AUTHOR : Dashevskiy, L. I.; Nichiporenko, O. M.
INST. : Kirgis Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture
TITLE : Results of the Verification of the Effectiveness of Pre-Harvest Aboveground Top-Dressing of Sugar Beets in Kirgis SSR.
ORIG. PUB. : Byul. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zemled., 1, 44-48

ABSTRACT : The effectiveness of the top-dressing of sugar beets (with supplementary nutrients was studied at Kirgis Experiment and Breeding Station for Beets. In 1952, supplementary feeding was done with F and K 14 days before harvest. In 1953, two supplementary feedings were done with P 37 and 24 days before harvest. Under production conditions, experiments were conducted in 1952-1955 only with the supplementary feeding with K, 20-30 days before harvest. Concentration and the amount of the solution were applied according to Yakushkin directions. Experiments did not produce positive results.-G.Yu. Binesman

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104800

AUTHOR : Mel'nik, S. A.
INST. : Odessa Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Methods of Increasing the Sugar Forming Capacity in Grape Vine.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 8, 40-48

ABSTRACT : In the calculation of the amount of sugar produced by each vine, of the sugar content and acidity of the must, the number of clusters, and the weight of the yield of Aligote and Belardzhe varieties, great variations were found in all of these elements of a crop. Absence of a direct relationship between the number of clusters on a shoot and the sugar content of the juice was ascertained. This served as a basis for the purposes of clone breeding

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104800

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The effect of a number of methods for the improvement of conditions for fugar accumulation in the berries was determined. Banding of the fruit shoots to 150-180°, girdling the shoots, tying the bases of the shoots with wire 2 weeks before the coming of the physiological maturity of the berries, increased their sugar content by 3-5% against the control. Girdling the trunks is a less effective method and is not recommended in view of a severe weakening of the vines with its application. For the same reason, binding the bases of the shoots with wire every year is not recommended. Pinching the shoots

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104800

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : increased the sugar content of the berries. Suckering produced the same effect in varieties of vigorous growth having a great capacity for the development of suckers. The removal of the tendrils and especially the involution of the clusters, increased the sugar content in the berries. The proportion of sugar and acid in the berries varied sharply with different forms of the vine; the form of the vine corresponding to the biological attributes of

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104800

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : A variety improved the conditions for sugar accumulation in the berries. -- P. Ya. Taskhmistrenko

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104800

AUTHOR : Litvinov, P. I.
INST. : Scientific Rearch Institute of Viticulture and *)
TITLE : Regeneration of the Roots of the Grapevine.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchn-tekhn. inform. N.-i in-ta vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, 1957, No. 3, 19-31

ABSTRACT : The effect of the renewal of planting on the condition of the plants and regeneration of roots was studied in the conditions of Rostov oblast' on the varieties Muskat Vengerskiy and Pukhlyakovskiy. Renewal of the planting was done at the distance of 50 cm from the vine to the depth of 55-60 cm, in the first year in odd numbered rows and in the second , in even numbered ones. In the third and fourth years, hoeing was carried out in a similar

*)Wine Making

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104801

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : manner at the distance of 80 cm from the vines. NPK was applied at the same time. In individual variants, irrigation was used. In other experiments, the periods of the renewal of plantings were studied, and the optium distance from the plants of the hoe blades mounted on VUM-60 was determined. Deep cultivation of the soil contributed to the improvement of water, air, and nutrition aspects of the soil and improved the condition of the plants. The pruning of the roots done during the renewal of the planting stimulated their growth and regeneration.

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104801

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The most active new groth was observed in the second half of May - beginning of July in the soil layer of from 20 to 50-60 cm. Most intensively of all, regenerated the roots of 0.5-2 cm in diameter. The best period for carrying out deep cultivation was the early autumn (following the harvesting of the crop).--A.V. Arkhangel'skaya

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104802

AUTHOR : Al'perin, N. I.
INST. : Institute "Magarach"
TITLE : The Influence of Scion on the Development of Root System in the Rootstock Varieties of Grapevines.

ORIG. PUB. : Gradineritul, viyeritul shi vineritul Moldovey, 1957, No. 5, 40-44; Sadovodstvo, vingradaretvo i vinodeliye *)

ABSTRACT : Observations were carried out by the author on the former experimental plot of the Institute "Magarach" in the central zone of Moldavia. The soil to the depth of 100 cm is loamy and then heavy-loamy. The vineyard was established in 1939. A study of the root systems was carried out in 1956. Varieties Aligote and Chasselas developed the most vigorous root system on the rootstock Berlandiyeri x Riparia Kober 5 BB, variety Fetyaska on the rootstock

*) Moldavii, 1957, No. 5, 40-44

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104802

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Riparia x Rupestris 101-14 and variety Korna nyagra on the rootstock Riparia x Gluar. In yield, the best rootstocks for the varieties enumerated, proved to be Riparia x Rupestris 101-14 and Berlanditari x Riparia Kober 5BB. Maximum spreading of the root in all of the varieties was noted at the depth of 20-60 cm, and only in Fetyaska on Riparia Gluar - at the depth of 60-80 cm. The more the root system was developed, the longer living were the grapevines. -- I. K. Fortunatov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104803

AUTHOR : Zhemenyanu, B. P.
INST. : Moldavian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Development and the Spreading of the Root System of the Grapevine in Relation to the Mechanical Composition of the Soil.
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No. 4, 108-124

ABSTRACT : In the studies of the root system of grapevine Rara nyngra, Korna nygra and Terras 20 on different soils in Moldavia (1947-1953), it was determined that in heavy loams, the direction of the roots is more or less horizontal (maximum depth of the spread of the roots is 80-90 cm). Cases occur when the roots go downward but after reaching a certain depth they again rise closer to the ground surface and can be injured by drought and frosts. In medium loams, the root system of the grapevine is not strongly developed, the direction of the roots is inclined, the roots seldom penetrate to 2 meters (the tap root

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104803

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : reaches to 1.80 m, the lateral ones - to 1.60 m), the optimum depth of the embedment of the roots is 80-90 cm. On sandy soils, the root system has a vertical direction; sometimes the roots are embedded at the depth of more than 2 m. On sandy loams and on light loamy chernozems, the roots have a direction approaching vertical or a more inclined one, and can penetrate to the depth of 2 m and more (the tap root to 2 m, the lateral ones - to 180 cm). -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104804

AUTHOR : Ryabchun, C. P.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Agricultural Technique for Grapevines in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

ORIG. PUB. : Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1957, No. 6, 22-26

ABSTRACT : Some comments are given in reference to Ya. N. Kaklyugin article "A New System of Grapevine Cultivation in the Conditions of Krasnodarskiy Kray" (Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No. 6, No. 8) which recommends the use of close planting, manifold pinching of green shoots at a certain height, and low trellis. It is pointed out that it is impossible to recommend one system of agricultural technique for grapevine for all of Krasnodarskiy kray. In the experiments at the agricultural laboratory of sovkhoz "Abrau-Dyurso" (1954-1955), it was determined that manifold pinching led in many cases to the lowering of the

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104804

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yield and sugar co ent in the grape (Aligote, Pino chernyy). The low position of the fruit spurs and, in general, the development of the entire vine in the air layer near the ground (to this Ya. N. Kaklyugin attaches very great significance), are unacceptable in a zone with a high humidity of the atmosphere (The Black Sea coastline of Caucasus) or with a large amount of precipitation (southern regions): the closer the bunches are located to the ground surface, the greater the extent to which they are subject to rot. -- Ye. T. Abukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104805

AUTHOR : Brodnikovskiy, M. I.
INST. : Tadzhik Scientific Research Institute of Orchard *)
TITLE : Productivity of the Buds of the Grapevine Shoot in the Conditions of Dry Agriculture.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Tadzh. n.-i. in-t sadovodstva vinogradarstva i subtrop. kul'tur, 1957, vyp.1, 20-23

ABSTRACT : Experiments on the plots of Varzobskaya Mountain Botanical Station of the Academy of Sciences, Tadzhik SSR and at Kolkhoz imeni Voroshilov in Varzobskiy rayon (1952-1954) in the conditions of dry farming showed that with the lengthening of the fruit spur of the grapevine to 10 buds, the number of fruit bearing spurs increases at the expense of the increase in the productivity of the buds to the extent of their distance from the base of the spur, with the long pruning, the increase in the yield is attributable not only to a larger number of clusters on a vine but also to an increase in their average weight.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104805

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : In 1954, with long pruning, variety Tayfi rozovyy produced 27.4 kg of grapes per vine with an average weight of the bunch of 527 grams, and with short pruning - 11.8 kg and 454 grams respectively. The inefficiency of pruning grapevine shoots to 2-3 buds, as practiced at the present time in the kolhozes of Tadzhikistan, is pointed out. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104806

AUTHOR : Isakhanyan, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Irrigation of Trellis System Vineyards.

ORIG. PUB. : Ayastani koltntesakan, 1957, No. 6, 53-54

ABSTRACT : Results of the experiments with the irrigation of trellis system vineyards, carried out in 1955 and 1956 at the sovkhoz imeni Tairov "Araratrest", are reported. Experiments were conducted on an area of 1 hectare in four variants: in vatiant I, irrigation was done by flooding the spaces between the rows (this method is adopted in production); in variant II - through a furrow cut in the middle of the space between rows; in III through two parallel furrows cut in the spaces between the rows at the distance of 50-60 cm from the rows, and in IV - through a deepened bed of 1.5 m in width, made in the space between the rows.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104806

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : In each variant there were five rows of vines with the spaces of 2.5 m between the rows. In all of the variants the irrigation rate was 800-900 m^3/hs. The year of 1955 was less moist than in 1956. In 1955, the yields from 1 hectare comprised according to the variants: I - 120 centners, II - 123 c, III - 129 c, IV - 117 c; in 1956: I- 144 c, II - 99c, III - 149 and LV - 129. The author draws the conclusion that irrigation by flooding the entire space between the rows requires a large expenditure

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104806

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of water, impairs the ground surface and hinders the work of machinery. Irrigation through one furrow in the middle of the space between rows, with the width of the space between the rows of 2.5 m, is of little effect: the moisture reaches the root system unsatisfactorily. Application of water according to variant IV is similar in its results with irrigation according to variant I, and only application of water according to variant III produces a better result, increases the yield and does not hinder the work of machinery. -- S. M. Marukyan

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104807

AUTHOR : Dubinko, V. K.
INST. : Crimean Agricultural Institute.
TITLE : Irrigation of Vineyards in the Steppe of Crimea.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Krymsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, No. 4, 55-79

ABSTRACT : Investigations were conducted in the northeastern part of the steppe Crimea having precipitation of 390 mm. The soils are meadow-chernozem-like steppes, carbonate on alluvial deposits. The groundwater level is 3.5 meters in November and 2.7 meters in June; pH is 7.2 - 7.6. No contamination with salt was observed to the depth of 2 meters. Vegetative applications of water were made with the lowering of moisture reserves in the active soil layer (18-100 cm) to 60, 70 and 80%. In all irrigated

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104807

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : varients, winter moisture-charging applications of water was carried out to the depth of one and a half meters to the level of the maximum moisture holding capacity of the field. In the first half of the vegetation (from the beginning of the sap flow to the end of blossoming) the moisture content of the active soil layer was above 80-85%. In the absence of irrigation, the reserve of moisture in the soil was becoming progressively lower from the beginning of July. To maintain the soil moisture at the level of 60-100%, it is necessary to carry out one moisture-

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104807

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : charging application at the rate of 500 m^3/ha and one vegetative application on the 20-22 of August at the rate of 1400 m^3/ha. The use of the second vegetative application of water at the beginning of August creates the best conditions for the growth and during this time it is possible to increase the load per vine. The weight and the dimensions of the berries were in direct proportion to the degree of the wetness of the soil in the period of

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104807

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : their growth and ripening, and reached the maximum with the soil moisture at 80-100% of the maximum moisture holding capacity of the field. The increase in the yield attributable to the moisture charging application of water was 14-16% in comparison with the non-irrigated variant. The increase in the yield with irrigation was 50-55 c/ha without lowering the quality of the grapes and wine. -- T. K. Fortunatov

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104803

AUTHOR : Ter-Zakharyan, P. K., Iskhanayan, U. Sh., Davtyan, M. O.
INST. : Institute of Viticulture, Wine Making and Fruit Growing,*)
TITLE : Schedule of Vineyard Irrigation on the Lands of Volcanic Foothills of Armenian SSR.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta vinogradarstva, vinodeliya i plodovodstva ArmSSR, 1957, vyp. 3, 195-211

ABSTRACT : The schedule of the irrigation of fruit-bearing vineyards (Mekhali variety) under production conditions, has been studied at the Armenian Agricultural Institute and the Institute of Viticulture, Wine Making and Fruit Growing since 1954. In the conditions of light-brown soils ("kirs"), in order to maintain the optimum moisture content of the soil, it is necessary to give the fruit-

*) Armenian SSR

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104803

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : bearing vineyards not more than 5-6 applications of water during the vegetation at the irrigation rate of 1200-1300 m^3/ha. The following periods of water applications are recommended for the fruit-bearing vineyards: the first application in spring, if it is an early one and not rainy, after the uncovering and pruning of the vineyards; the second - two weeks before the beginning of blossoming; the third - in June when the grapevines are shedding blossoms and the berries reach the size of pea; the fourth - one month after the third; the fifth - in August when the fruits begin to change coloration and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104803

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the sixth - in the last days of August or in the beginning of September but not later than 15-20 days before the harvesting of the crop in order not to lower the sugar content of the berries. Before covering the vineyards for the winter, an application of water is carried out for the purpose of facilitating the performance of earthwork and for the creation of a moisture reserve in the soil. -- V. M. Kol'

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104809

AUTHOR : Fedotov, V. S.
INST. : Moldavian Affiliate, AS USSR
TITLE : Preliminary of the Studies on the Terracing of Slopes for Vineyards.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No. 9 (42), 85-103

ABSTRACT : In Moldavia, especially in its central regions, there are considerable areas of gentle and steep slopes which are either insufficiently utilized in agriculture or are not utilized at all. The usual cultivation of these slopes for vineyards leads to a strong development of erosion processes. In 1953, terracing of a 15-hectare slope with the grade of 25° was done in Bul'bokskiy rayon according to the system developed at the Soil Institute of the affiliate of the Academy of Sciences. In the spring of 1954, the planting of the grapevines was carried out. In the summer of 1954, there were heavy downpours (up to 29

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104809

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mm in a 24-hour period), and in the summer of 1955 - an increased amount of precipitation. The general firmness of terraces of 5 meters in width and 6° grade proved to be high. A detailed characteristic of the water and nutritional conditions of the terraces is cited. The average reserve of moisture in one-meter layer of the terrace soil was about 100 mm and the maximum 168 mm. -- I. K. Fortunatov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104810

AUTHOR : Oprean, M.
INST. : Institute of Agronomy (Rumania)
TITLE : Studies on the Fusion of Calluses and Formation of Vascular Tissues in the Growing Together of Grapevine Shoots Grafted by English Whip Graft Method Performed *)

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The fusion of callouses and formation of vascular bundles (tissues) in grafts were studied at the Institute of Agronomy (Rumania). The scions were Riesling ital'-yanskiy and Feyaska al'ba, the rootstocks - Riparia Kobar 588 and Riparia Portalis. Stratification was carried out for 30 days after the grafting. The adhesion of the grafts was studied successively in 4 stages (the first - at the end of stratification, the second - 60 days after the first, and so forth). Microscopic study of the cuts obtained at the places of grafting showed that the form-

*) on the Table with Subsequent Stratification.

CARD: 1/5

COUNTRY : M
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104810

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ation of callus on the scion and rootstock begins immediately after making the wound. The fusion of calluses takes place by means of the union of the outer cells of the outer cells of the calluses of the scion and rootstock. This is hindered by the outer layer; in places where it exists, calluses cannot unite. The fusion of calluses also depends on a number of external and internal factors which promote the thickening and development

CARD: 2/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104810

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the walls of outer cells of callus. Sometimes, in the grafts studied, the outer layer was unbroken (Riesling ital'yanskiy x Kober 5BB), but in the majority of cases it appeared in the form of little islands in the callus (Riparia Portalis x Riparia Portalis). This depended on the method of grafting, the mode of the development in callus and on the rupturing of the outer layer caused by the formation of new tissues in the callus. The rupture of the outer layer in the graft would take place suddenly and in most cases very late. Therefore, no fusion of calluses occurs at these places either. The appearance

CARD: 3/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104810

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of vascular tissue in callus was the result of the activity of the formative phliem-xylem area in callus, which spread in the direction depending chiefly on the outer layer. Because of the effect of the outer layer, the formative area had no continuation out of the callus and could not unite the grafted sides at all parts where they formed callus. The spreading of the formative cambial area in callus began before the formative phloem-

CARD: 4/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104810

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : xylem zone of each component part of the graft. The spreading followed the line of the greatest accumulation of meristem. In all of the varieties and variants studied, hereditary factors surpassed the influence of the external and internal factors on the grafts in the process of growing together. In Riesling ital'yanskiy, there were cases of successful heteroplastic and homoplastic grafts in which it was used as stock. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 5/5

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104811

AUTHOR : Banita, P., Baltagi, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of the Best Conditions for the Grafting and Growing Together of Grapevine Canes.

ORIG. PUB. : An. Inst. cercetari agron., 1957, No. 5, 503-519

ABSTRACT : As the result of studies at the experiment stations of viticulture in Drageshani and Krechyunel (1951-1953), it is recommended to store stocks in winter before grafting, in the form of whole canes or cut to the length three times that of the scion. With the storage of the stocks of Berlandiyeri x Riparia Teleki 8B and Shasla x Berlandiyeri 41B cut to the same or double length of the scion, 3.6-8% fewer grafts of the first class were ob-

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104811

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tained in comparison with the control (stock cut to the length three that of the scion). The optimum thickness of stock cutting for grafting is 8-9 mm. Scion must be of the same thickness as the stock or a little thinner. The area and the length of the stock and scion cuts which are to be placed against each other, must be identical. The largest percentage of grafts (43.6) of the first class were produced by cuttings taken from the middle part of the cane, then cuttings taken from the base of the cane (39.4) and the smallest percentage (33.7) - from the top of the cane. The optimum temperature in

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 , No. 104811

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : during the growing of grafts together in the greenhouse was 25° at which 47% of first class grafts were obtained, and at the temperature of 35° - 36.3% of first class grafts (station in Dregeshani). Growing the grafts together according to Mishurenko method increased the crop of first class young plants by 26.3% in comparison with the usual method. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104812

AUTHOR : Novopavlovskaya, N. V.
INST. : Central Genetic Laboratory imeni I. V. Michurin
TITLE : Ascorbic Acid in Own-Rooted and Grafted Grapevine Plants.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Tsentr. genet. labor. im. I. V. Michurina, 1957, vyp. 3, 15-19

ABSTRACT : It was determined in the studies at the Central Genetic Laboratory (Michurinsk) that during the entire period of vegetation, the content of ascorbic acid in the leaves, shoots, inflorescences and berries remained at a higher level in the grafted varieties of grapevine (Seyanets Malengra, Seyanets Shasla on stock Buytur) in comparison with rooted plants. In the shoots of Seyanets Malengra variety (rooted) the content of ascorbic acid before blossoming was 6.62 and during the ripening of the berries 8.68 mg% of wet weight, and in the one

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195,8 No. 104812

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : grafted on the stock Buytur - 11.42 and 20.04. In the variety Seyanets Shasla (135), these differences are pronounced to a lesser degree than in the variety Seyanets Malengra. — Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104815

AUTHOR : Bibline, L. I.
INST. : Moldavian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Effect of Supplementary Feeding on the Nutritional Conditions of Soil and Distribution of Mineral Nutrients in the Organs of Grapevine.
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No. 5, 33-47

ABSTRACT : In the experiments with grapevine on ordinary chernozem, with one supplementary feeding in the amount of N60P45K60 applied before the opening of the buds, 70 centners/ha of grapes were obtained at Moldavian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR on an average for 2 years with the yield of the control being 60 centners/ha. Additional supplementary feedings with N30P30K35 before blossoming, and N20P30K15 in the beginning of the setting of the berries, did not increase the yield. At the time of the application of

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104815

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : supplementary feeding, the content of nutrients in all organs of the plants was lower than in unfertilized plants. -- Z. I. Zhurbitskiy

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104816

AUTHOR : Alexandrescu, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Manure in the Vineyard in Mufatlar.

ORIG. PUB. : An. Inst. cercetari agron., 1957, 24, No. 5, 521-532

ABSTRACT : At the experiment station of viticulture in Mufatlar (1951-1954), with the application of rotted horse manure at the rate of 600 centners/ha to different depth (15, 25, 35 and 45 cm) after the grapevines were covered, the greatest increase in the yield (13.5 and 16.8 centners/ha) was obtained with the application of manure to the depth of 35 and 45 cm (the zone of the maximum penetration of the root system). The manuring rate of 400 centners/ha produced an increase in the yield very close to that obtained with the application at the rate of 600 c/ha.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104816

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Therefore, in the practice of viticulture, it is recommended to use the rate of 400 centners/ha. Manure promoted the growth of stronger shoots, increase in the amount of weight in grape clusters without lowering their qualities. — Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104817

AUTHOR : Mininberg, S. Ya.
INST. : All-Union Agricultural Academy imeni Lenin
TITLE : The Effect of the Conditions of Soil Nutrition on the Productivity and Frost Resistance in Grapevine.

ORIG. PUB. : Dok. VASKhNIL, 1958, No. 2, 26-30

ABSTRACT : Studies were conducted in Kiev oblast' in 1954-1956 with varieties Shasla belaya and Lidiya. Fertilizers were applied in the form of solutions into 6 holes punched with Kolesov "sword" around each vine to the depth of 40-50cm. In 1954, fertilizers were applied before the bursting of buds and at the beginning of the formation of clusters. In 1955, fertilizers were not applied and in 1956 they were applied only at the beginning of vegetation. Applied under 1 vine were N_{aa}-33 g, P_c-150 g, K_g-150 g, $KMnO_4$ -1.5 g, which were dissolved in 3 liters of water. The average growth increment of a shoot in Shasla with

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104817

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with the application of NPK was 132.6 cm. With NPK - Mn it was 172 cm. In Lidiya it was 151 and 194 respectively. With NPK, the immature part of the shoot comprised 28.5%, and with NPK + Mn - 18%. In the winter of 1954/55, in Shasla fertilized with NPK, 27.5% were killed, and fertilized with NPK + Mn -11%. Application of Mn increased the yield by 20-30% and the sugar content by 3%. --I. K. Fortunatov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104818

AUTHOR : Dobrovol'skiy, M. P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Topdressing Grapes.

ORIG. PUB. : Gredineritul, viyeritul shi vineritul Moldovey, Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, *)

ABSTRACT : At the Sovkhoz imeni Ul'yanov (Odessa oblast'), the topdressing of the following varieties was carried out before blossoming: Muscat Hamburg (affected with cleistogamy and forming a large proportion of pea-size berries), Madelaine Oberlen and Chaush (as cross pollinators, poorly pollinated and producing a low yield). The composition of the supplementary feeding: 100 g of P_2, 20 g of K_2, 50 g of N_a, 1 g of boric acid and 2 g of

*) 1957, No. 3, 8-10

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104818

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ammonium molybdate to 10 liters of 1.5% Bordeaux mixture. Considerable increase in the yield was noted when the topdressing was accompanied by supplementary pollination. -- R. I. Serebryannyy

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104819

AUTHOR : Nekrasova, A. I.
INST. : Moldavian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Effect of Organic-Mineral Granular Fertilizers on the Yield of Grapes.

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No. 2-3, 97-104

ABSTRACT : A study of the effect of different combinations of organic mineral fertilizers in different forms in 1953-1955, showed that powdered ones increased the yield by 11-26% and the granular ones by 32-58%. The best effect was produced by granules of 1 cm in diameter. The rate of the application of granular fertilizers can be decreased by one half in comparison with the powdered fertilizers. The number of fruit-bearing shoots increased and inflorescences were developing better in the very first year of the application of fertilizers. In the 2nd and 3d

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : years, both the number of inflorescences and the number of berries in clusters and their weight increased. -- Ye. A. Makarevskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104821

AUTHOR : Oprean, M., Manolache, E., Popescu, M., Dobrescu, I., *)
INST. : Institute of Agronomy
TITLE : Behavior of Grape Vine on Sands in the First Year of Planting.

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, via si livada, 1957, 6, No. 9, 23-28

ABSTRACT : It follows from the experiments at the Institute of Agronomy in the region of Craiova that in planting grapevines on hilly sands in Tymbureshti in trenches (3 meters in depth), hills (1.5 m) and holes (0.8 m), the growth of the root system and shoots depended on the planting depth, relief of the locality, exposure, method of planting and the direction of the rows. The greatest growth of the roots (length of 721.7 cm) was secured with planting into trenches at the top of the dune, and the weakest growth (362.5 cm) - in the middle of the dune. This is explained by

*) Mandescu, Tr., Stegarus, E.

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104821

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : an excess of moisture and lower temperatures in the middle of the dune in comparison with its top. It is recommended to do deeper planting of the grapevine at the top of the dune, and the drier the climate, the deeper. In the middle of the dune, planting should not be deep but not less than 0.8 m in order that the roots would not suffer from frosts. On the slopes of the dune, planting should be done to medium depth. In the region of Craiova, in places

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104821

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : where the sand layer is 3 meters, grapevines may be planted at the top of the dune into trenches and hills. In places where the sand layer is less than 3 meters, the planting should be done in trenches at the top of the dune and in the upper part of the slope of the dune; and in the middle and lower part of the slope of the dune - in holes. The rows of grapevines have to be oriented from the north to the south, but with inadequate precipitation such orientation of the rows is unfavorable for the development of the grapevine. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104822

AUTHOR : Yuzbasheva, A. K.
INST. : Tadzhik Scientific Research Institute of Orchard *)
TITLE : The Influence of Pruning Length on the Yield of Vineyards.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Tadzh. n.-i. in-t sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i subtrop. kul'tur, 1957, vyp.1, 15-19

ABSTRACT : Experiments carried out in Gissarskaya valley with the principal regionally adapted grapevine varieties, showed that the "eyes" are potentially fruit-bearing along the entire length of the fruit spur. Most fertile is the zone between the 3d and 7th buds. In local varieties (Kishmish chernyy, Tayfi rozovyy), the yield rose with the increase in pruning length, but in European varieties the

*) Cultivation, Viticulture and Subtropical Plants.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104822

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the yield was higher with medium pruning. Short pruning reduced the yield in Kishmish variety almost to one half. Short pruning of the grape vine to 2-3 eyes, widely practiced in Tadzhikistan to the present time, does not fit the biological characteristics of Tadzhik grapevine varieties and the conditions of the vegetation of the vine. -- I. K. Fortunatov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104823

AUTHOR : Mel'nik, S. A., Shchiglovskaya, V. I.
INST. : Odessa Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Ampelometric Method of the Determination of the Leaf Surface Area in Grapevine.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 8, 82-88

ABSTRACT : A method, called by the authors ampelometric, is proposed for the determination of grapevine leaf area without plucking leaves off the vine. In this method, the diameter of each leaf on each shoot is determined successively from the base to the tip. The diameter of the leaf is taken to be the distance in longitudinal direction from the farthest projecting tooth of the lower lobe to the tip of the central tooth of the upper terminal lobe. For

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104823

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : varieties having a short midrib, the leaf diameter is measured according to the same principle but in the lateral, not longitudinal direction. The leaf area is conditionally assumed to be the area of a circle and is computed according to formula: $W=\pi d^2/4$ where W is the area of the circle, assumed conditionally to be the leaf area, d - the length (conditional diameter) of the leaf. To facilitate computation, a special table of computed leaf areas with the diameter of 1-17 cm. is cited. Comparative verification of the results of the computation of leaf area by ampelometric methods, volumetric method and by means of measuring the leaf area with planimeter, showed that the proposed method is not inferior to other methods but is considerably simpler. — P. Ye. Tsekhmistrenko

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104825

AUTHOR : Iobidze
INST. : Institute of Horticulture , Viticulture and *)
TITLE : Wild Grapevine.

ORIG. PUB. : Sakartvelos kolmeurne, 1957, No. 6, 27

ABSTRACT : At Gudautskaya Base Station (Abkhaz Autonomous SSR) of the Institute of Horticulture , Viticulture and Wine making, several forms of wild grapevine grow in the collection of 210 European grapevine varieties. Wine made from wild grapes was distinguished by rich coloration, medium extractability and pleasant sweetness; it contained 12% of alcohol and 4.8 grams/liter of titratable acid.

*) Wine Making

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104825

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Wines from the old varieties of Western Georgia are also distinguished by considerable potency and pleasant sweetness. In the old days they were known under the name "Kolkhidskiye". The similarity of "Kolkhidskiye" wines and wine from wild grapes, permitted the author to voice a thought on the origin of the cultivated grapevine varieties of Georgia from the local wild forms growing universally in the viticultural regions of Georgia. -- D. I. Tabidze

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104826

AUTHOR : Dashkevich, A. V.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture and Wine *)
TITLE : On Comparative Frost Resistance in Grapevine Varieties of Different Climatic-Biological Adaptation.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-t. in-ta vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, 1957, No. 3, 40-45

ABSTRACT : A study of comparative frost resistance in the varieties and hybrid seedlings of grapevine was carried out at Anapa Experiment Station. Characteristics related to the climatic-biological adaptation were determined. The difference in the critical minimum temperatures does not exceed 2-4° in the case of European varieties. For Amur grapevine and hybrids, the critical temperatures are 10-15° lower. In the first generation, European-Amur hybrids approach Amur variety in frost resistance; in the second generation they are less frost resistant, but nevertheless,

CARD: 1/2

*) Making

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104826

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : part of the eyes survives frosts of -30°, -31°. The rate of the drop in winter temperatures is sharply reflected in the degree of frost resistance. Indices of frost resistance for 1953 and 1954 are cited for a large number of varieties and hybrid seedlings bred at the All-Russian Institute of Viticulture (Novocherkassk). The promising possibilities of the variety Fioletovyy ranniy (Severnyy x x Muscat Hamburg) having high frost resistance are underscored, and also the possibilities of varieties Severnyy, Zarya severa, Stepnoy, No. 6, Plotnyy and Michurinets. -- V. V. Arkhatel'skaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104827

AUTHOR : Kupcha, P. I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Italian Riesling

ORIG. PUB. : Gredineritul, viyeritul shi vineritul Moldovey, 1957, No. 5, 53-55; Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye *)

ABSTRACT : Italian Riesling is an Austrian variety, an aborigene of the province of Styria where it has been grown since long ago under the name Welschriesling. It is widespread in Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and USSR under the name of Italian Riesling although there is little of it in Italy. On the territory of present day Moldavian SSR it appeared at the end of last century. According to the data of

*) Moldavii, 1957, No. 5, 53-58

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104827

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 1953 census, it occupies third place among the wine varieties. The yielding ability of Italian Riesling is twice that of Rhein Riesling; its yield is not less than that of Aligote whose competitor it is in all respects and can deservedly occupy the place after Aligote in the production of European white table wines of mass consumption. In the process of ripening, it accumulates sugar and loses acidity as uniformly as Aligote. This variety is distinguished from Rhein Riesling by a stronger growth of the vine, lighter coloration of the leaves, larger and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104827

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : looser clusters with pale-green coloration of the berries. The pulp in Italian Riesling is of medium succulency, with weak, coarse, characterless aroma. In respect to quality, this variety is much lower than Rhein Riesling but in blending with it, produces high-quality tables wines. -- P. Ye. Tsekhmistrenko

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104831

AUTHOR : Michurin, I. V.
INST. : Central Genetics Laboratory imeni I. V. Michurin
TITLE : Notes on Grapevine Seedlings of 1909 (From Unpublished Materials of the Archive).

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Tsentr. genet. labor. im. I. V. Michurina, 1957, vyp. 3, 5-6

ABSTRACT : Some notes by M. V. Michurin on raising grapevine seedlings (1909) in the middle belt of Russia, are given. American species Riparia is recommended as being frost resistant, early maturing and resistant to infection by parasites. Feasibility is pointed out of securing frost resistant grapevine varieties for middle Russia by means of selection from the sowings of several successive generations, of a seedling which shows a sharp deviation in the required direction. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104833

AUTHOR : Zakharova, Ye. I.
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture and *)
TITLE : In the Vineyard Regions of Hungarian People' Republic.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-takhn. inform. N.-i. in-ta vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, 1957, No. 3, 59-63

ABSTRACT : In Hungary, vineyards and orchards occupy 4.2% of the entire area of the country (200 thousand hectares). On the sandy soils of Al fŏl d and N'iosheg, the own-rooted vineyards comprise 60%, the grafted plantings - 25%, hybrid direct producers - 10%, rootstockplantings of European varieties - 5%. The wine varieties of grapevine comprise about 92% of the plantings; the table varieties -

*) Wine Making.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104833

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 8%. From the wine varieties, the largest area is taken up by the variety Kaderka which occupies 50% of the plantings in the Hungarian depression; then, varieties Italian Riesling (12.8%), Furmint (4.2%) and Kars-Levelyu. Among the table varieties, the most widespread are Chasselas Blanc, Chasselas Rosé, Zhemchug Zabo, Koroleva vinogradnikov, Karaburnu and Mat'yash Yanosh. 9-12 thousand vines are spaced on 1 hectare. In most of the regions, the vineyards are covered for the winter. The form of the vines is trunkless, capitate with the pruning of

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104833

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the vines to the length of from 2-4 to 6-10 eyes. The many years' experience of Hungarian viticulturists showed the advantages of companion plantings of grapevine and and fruit plants on sands. -- Ye. V. Kolesnikov

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958 No. 104834

AUTHOR : Potec, I., Potec, E., Mereuta, N., Ene, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Behavior of Some Grapevine Varieties Under Unfavorable Conditions of Growth in 1955.

ORIG. PUB. : Anuarul lucar. stiint. Inst. agron. Iasi. Bucuresti 1957, 123-129

ABSTRACT : Observations on the development of principal grapevine varieties in the vineyards in Kornar, Buchum-Vishan and Kopou under the unfavorable conditions of 1955 (excessive moisture and low temperature in the period of vegetation). Varieties which proved to be most resistant to the unfavorable conditions of growth in 1955, were: Aligote, Muscat Hamburg and Chasselas doré. For grapevine varieties non-resistant to unfavorable conditions (Grasa de Kotnar', Frynkusha, Bebyaska nyagra and Fetyaska Al'ba), it is recommended to apply a complex agricultural tech-

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104834

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : nique. For varieties subject to excessive formation of pea-size berries (Koarne nyagra, Koarne al'ba, Krympoishe, and others), a supplementary artificial is necessary. -- Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104836

AUTHOR : Arutyunyan, A. S., Dzhanpoladyan, L. M. Samvelyan, A. M.*)
INST. : Institute of Viticulture, Wine Making and Orchard * *)
TITLE : Grape Vine Nutrition and the Quality of Wine.

ORIG. PUB. : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No. 10, 87-98

ABSTRACT : At the experimental bases of the Institute of Viticulture, Wine Making and Orchard Cultivation in Yerevan' and Parakar', and also under production conditions, experiments were carried out in 1954-1955 in the study of the effect of different fertilizers on the quality of wine made from varieties Muscat, Voskeat, Saperavi and Kakhet. A definite connection was found between the amounts of aromatic compounds and the P content in grapevine berries.

*) Khachatryan, A. L.
* *) Cultivation

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104836

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Mineral fertilizers mixed with manure promoted an increase in the yield and quality of grapes. K improved the flavor and coloration of wine but at the same time it can promote precipitation of acids. N in moderate amounts, improves the quality of the wine; an excess of N impairs it. Wines containing a great deal of nitrogen compounds are not stable against cloudiness. If cloudiness lowers the quality of table wines, for brandy wines

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 8, No. 104836

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : it is of no significance, and nitrogenous substances improve the quality of alcohol. In the initial period of grape ripening, the accumulation of sugars proceeds rapidly, and the accumulation of aromatic principles - comparatively slowly. In the last period of ripening, when the sugar content of grapes rises slowly, the amount of aromatic principles continues to increase. Consequently, grapes have to be harvested at full maturity regardless of whether they are destined for dessert, table or brandy wines. -- Ye. V. Kolesnikov

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 195 8, No. 104838

AUTHOR : Chigrin, V. N.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Value of Tip Layering in Northern Regions of Viticulture.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i Ogorod, 1958, No. 4, 76

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104839

AUTHOR : Mishurenko, A. G.
INST. : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture *)
TITLE : Technological Scheme for Stratification and Hardening of Grapevine Grafts in the Conditions of a Standard Greenhouse.
ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, 1958, No. 4, 26-28
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*) and Wine Making

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104840

AUTHOR : Kovalev, A. A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Apparatuses for Artificial Pollination of Grapevine.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, No. 5, 67-69

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104842

AUTHOR : Neagu, M. I.
INST. : --
TITLE : Practical Problems of Viticulture and Wine Making in RPR

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, via si Livada, 1958, 7 No. 4, 1-8

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104844

AUTHOR : Vermenicheva, A. D.
INST. : Tashkent Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Comparative Frost Resistance in the Varieties of Fruit Species.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Tashkentsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, vyp. 8, 13-22

ABSTRACT : Vegetation of fruit trees in 1954 was delayed and the fruit culture of Uzbekistan and other Republics of Middle Asia suffered a great loss from the severe freezing of fruit trees. Observations were conducted at the training farm of Tashkent Agricultural Institute. In spring and beginning of summer, the degree of injury to the trunk bark, mother branches, one-year, two-year and three-year wood, was considered. Apple tree varieties were divided into three groups: a) those tolerating frosts well -

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104844
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : Belyy naliv, Chellini, Letneye persikovoye, Tompkins King, Pepin shafrannyy, Gendevis and Edel'roter; b) those which suffered severely from frosts - Parmen zimnyy zolotoy, Dandil'-Sinap, Delishes, Pepin Longonskiy, Edel'bemer and Zolotoye grayma; c) perished completely from frosts - Boyken, Renet Simirenko, Rozmarin, Grafenshteyn, Steyman Baynsep, Napoleon, Zimniy banan, Renet Shampanskiy, Sary-Sinap, Bel'fler and Krasnyy sheleznyak. Pears of the varieties Oliv'ye de Serr and Lyubimitsa Klappa became abundantly covered with leaves after the injuries and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958 No. 104844
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : recovered well. Injured most severely were the trunk, then the mother branches and one-year continuance shoots. Injured severely in many varieties were the three-year and, especially, two-year wood. The older branches kept better. As a rule, the trunk and mother branches on the southern exposure suffered from frost more severely than those on the northern side. -- Ye. V. Kolesnikov

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104847

AUTHOR : Stolbov, A. N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Accelerated Growing of Stocks.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No. 4, 53-54

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958 No. 104847

AUTHOR : Prokop'yev, G. S., Maltabar, L. M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Orchard Cultivation and Viticulture in Tyrnovskiy Rayon.

ORIG. PUB. : Gredineritul, viyeritul shi vineritul Moldovey, 1958, No.1, 48-50; Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii,*)
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*) 1958, No. 1, 46-48

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104849

AUTHOR : Ionita, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Organization of Work in the Upkeep of Soil in Young Orchards.

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, via si livada, 1958, 7, No. 4, 36-41

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958 No. 104850

AUTHOR : Kott, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Methods of Protecting Fruit Orchards from the First Autumn Frosts.

ORIG. PUB. : Ovocnar. a zelinar., 1958, 6, No. 4, 98-99

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104851

AUTHOR : Yenikeyev, Kh. K.
INST. : -
TITLE : Orchard Cultivation in Norway.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No. 4, 62-64

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958 No. 104854

AUTHOR : Vaskan, G. K.
INST. : Moldavian Scientific Research Institute of Orchard*),
TITLE : Effect of Mineral and Organic Fertilizers on the Growth and Fruiting of Apple Tree.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Mold. n.-i. in-t sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, 1957, 3, 131-182

ABSTRACT : In 1951-1953, at the experimental base of the Institute (the city of Kishinev) and in the orchard of sovkhoz imeni Frunze (the city of Tiraspol'), experiments were conducted on the fertilization of apple trees Renet bumazhnyy, Vagnera prizovoye and Parmen zimniy zolotoy, grafted on doucin, and at sovkhoz on strong-growing wild apple tree planted in 1933 and 1929 respectively. On the leached

*) Cultivation, Viticulture and Wine Making.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104854

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : out chernozem, in unirrigated conditions, most effective proved to be doses of NPK 180, NPK 90 and NPK 60+40 tons/ /ha of humus which increase the yield by 33-55% with the autumn application of them to the soil. Application of organic-mineral fertilizers for the variety Renet bumazhnyy at the rate of 60 kilograms/ha produced the best effect in regard to the accretion of wood and increased fruiting in comparison with the powdered fertilizers applied at the rate of NPK 120 and humus 40 tons/ha. A A better effect was secured with method of deep focal application into holes 55 cm in depth also in furrows

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 195 8 No. 104854

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 35 cm in depth than with the embedment to the depth of 22 cm. Spaced application of fertilizers in 3 periods (NPK 60+humus at the rate of 40 tons/ha in autumn, NPK 30 in early spring and NPK 30 after blossoming) produced a better effect in regard to the accretion of wood, leaf blades and the aggregate amount of the crop in comparison with the application of the same amount of fertilizers in one period. Considerable effect was also

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104854

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained in the variant with the application of organic-mineral fertilizers: humus at the rate of 40 tons/ha in autumn and NPK 120 in spring. -- Ye. V. Kolesnikov

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104858

AUTHOR : Dvorak, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Apple Tree Variety - Oldenburg

ORIG. PUB. : Ovocnar. a zelinar., 1958, 6, No. 3, 70-71

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104859

AUTHOR : Yemel'yanov, F. A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Irrigation of Apple Tree Stocks.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No. 5, 48-49

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104861

AUTHOR : Kohout, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Regional Adaptation of Plum, Especially Domestic Plum Varieties.

ORIG. PUB. : Ovocnar. a zelinar., 1957, 5, No. 9, 269-270

ABSTRACT : Regional adaptation of plum plantings was carried out for 4 zones out of which the 3d and 4th zones will be producing a crop of exclusively local value. In the first zone, 27% of land suitable for orchard cultivation will be occupied by plums. The altitude above sea level is 350-400 meters, the average annual temperature - 8°, precipitation - 600-700 mm; the soil is chernozem-like, clayey, moderately podzolized. In the second zone, it is

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104861

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : expected to have 31% of suitable land under plums. The altitude above sea level is 500 meters, average annual temperature 7°, precipitation - 800 mm. The soil conditions are satisfactory. Higher than 500 meters above sea level, only certain varieties of consumer value complete ripening. -- Ye. I. Parshina

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104862

AUTHOR : Marinov, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Plum Culture in Bulgaria.

ORIG. PUB. : Ovoshcharstvo i gradinarstvo, 1957, No. 7, 5-9

ABSTRACT : Indicated are the regions of the cultivation of plum in Bulgaria, the assortment, causes of its low yields and the value of plum culture in the economy of the country. Favorable conditions for plum culture exist in the southwestern (Kyustendil'skiy, Radomirskiy, Sofiyskiy) and southern rayons of Bulgaria. In the country, there are about million plum trees of which about 5 million are fruit-bearing. The plum fruits every other other year or or two; the fruits are of low quality. The principal

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104862

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : causes of low yields are: depletion of soil, trees, injuries caused by diseases and pests and, in addition, by a limited assortment. In the majority of the rayons, one variety is disseminated - Kyustendil'skaya sinyaya, a self pollinating variety but under conditions unffavorable for self-pollination, the crop is non-existent. The low yield of plums is also explained by the fact that in most orchards, there are grown wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, which use up a great deal of moisture and nutrients at the time when the plum is in a particular need of them (April - July). Measures for increasing the yield of plums are indicated. — Ye. T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104864

AUTHOR : Voronchikhina, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Plum Variety - Nagrada.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No. 5, 60

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104365

AUTHOR : Ul'yanishchev, M. M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Apricot Variety - Rossoshanskiy Krasavets.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogord, 1958, No. 5, 60

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104366

AUTHOR : Dzhangaliyeva, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Felted Cherry

ORIG. PUB. : Nauka i peredov. opyt v s. kh., 1958, No. 5, 58-60

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104867

AUTHOR : Khristov, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Wild Strawberry Variety - Mitsi Shindler.

ORIG. PUB. : Ovoshcharstvo i gradinarstvo, 1958, No. 4, 13-14

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No.104868

AUTHOR : Zotova, A. S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Productivity of the New Altay Varieties of Black Currant in Comparison with Their Primary Forms.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Altaysk. plod.-yagodn. opytn. st., 1958, No. 2, 9-12
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Subtropical. Tropical. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104780

AUTHOR : T'ang Chen-yao
INST. : -
TITLE : Experiment in Planting Citrus Trees and Tea Plants in Mountain Regions.

ORIG. PUB. : Nung-yeh k'e-hsüeh t'ung-hsün, 1958, No. 2, 112-113

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal. Poisonous. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104881

AUTHOR : Kozlova, T. G.
INST. : Kirov Agricultural Institute
TITLE : On the Biological Activity of Digitalis Grown in Kirov Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kirovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, No. 24, 107-110

ABSTRACT : Studies of the leaves of digitalis grown on the experimental field of Kirov Agricultural Institute, showed by the method of biological standardization on cats and frogs, that the leaves of Digitalis purpurea contain in the first of growth, 53.3 frog units or 10.8 cat units and the leaves of Digitalis lanata - 132.3 frog units or 14.4 cat units. The leaves meet the requirements of

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104881

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the pharmacopeia of USSR and can be utilized for therapeutic purposes. Cultivation of digitalis in Kirov oblast' is promising. -- I. K. Fortunatov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal Oil.Poisonous. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104883

AUTHOR : Kanpka, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Digitalis grandiflora (Digitalis ambigua Murr., Digitalis grandifloratum Jacq.).

ORIG. PUB. : Kauno med. inst. darbai, Tr. Kaunassk. med. in-ta, 1957, 5, 191-198

ABSTRACT : Work was conducted for the purpose of a study of the feasibility of introducing into culture Digitalis grandiflora found in wild state in Veviyskiy rayon of Lit huanian SSR, and its utilization as raw material in the local pharmaceutical industry. Botanical description of Digitalis grandiflora is given, its occurrence in USSR, published information concerning it and its advantages in comparison with Digitalis purpurea. The studies carried out, showed the presence of cardiac glucosides

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104883

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in Digitalis grandiflora gathered in the period of bloom. The alcohol extract prepared from it meets the requirements of GFUSh in regard to its biological activity and other characteristics. Conclusions are made regarding the feasibility of introducing Digitalis grandiflora into cultivation in the conditions of Lithuanian SSR and its utilization in the local pharmaceutical industry. -- T. L. Braytseva

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal Oi. Poisonous. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104885

AUTHOR : Shukyurov, Ch. Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Some Plants of Azerbaydzhan Containing Tannic Matter.

ORIG. PUB. : Azerb. tibb zh., 1958, No. 3, 19-22

ABSTRACT : Tannic substances have important value in medical practice as binding remedies in gastro-intestinal disorders and as antiseptics in the diseases of oral cavity, throat, etc. Analyses performed, indicated a high content of tannic matter in the flowers, leaves and bark of Myricaria alopecroides, Schrenk, Coronilla varia L. and Lygustrum vulgare L., widely propagated in the mountain-forest regions of Azerbaydzhan. Some anatomical characteristics of the leaves were studied. -- L. I. Lipayev

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal Oil. Poisonous M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104889

AUTHOR : Lo Ch'ien, Hu Pen-jung, Hsüeh T'ao-yün, Chao Hsiang-lan.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hypotonic and Tranquillizing Effect of Rauwolfia verlicillata Grown in the Province of Ku-an-tung.

ORIG. PUB. : K'e-hsüeh t'ung-pao, 1957, No. 12, 376-377

ABSTRACT : It is shown that 0.14% of alkali is contained in the root cortex of R. verticillata. Experiments on dogs and mice demonstrated that its preparations can be used as a remedy for lowering blood pressure and as a tranquillizer. -- L. N. Lanskoy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : KOREA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal Oil. Poisonous. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104895

AUTHOR : Vorob'yeva, P. P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Growing Ginseng in Primorskiy Kray.

ORIG. PUB. : Choson yakkhak, 1957, No. 2, 37-38

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : KOREA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal Oil.Poisonous. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104896

AUTHOR : Grushvitskiy
INST. : -
TITLE : Physiology of Ginseng Seed Germination.

ORIG. PUB. : Choson yakkhak, 1957, No. 3, 40-43

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Ethereal Oil. Poisonous. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104897

AUTHOR : Khershkovich, Ye., Iliyeva, S., Dimitrova, Ye.
INST. : Institute of Plant Cultivation, Bulgarian AS
TITLE : On the Problem of the Effect of Climatic Conditions on the Development of Lavender and Mint in the Mountains of Samokov and Kazalyk.
ORIG. PUB. : Iav. In-ta rasteniev"dstvo. B"lg. AN, 1957, kn. 4, 219-234.
ABSTRACT : The experiment station in Samokov is situated at the altitude of 1030 meters above sea level and the experiment station in Kazanlyk - at the altitude of 380 meters above sea level. It has been determined that both of the regions investigated, are suitable for the cultivation of lavender and mint. However, in Samokov, the growing period is longer than in Kazalyk. No substantial difference was noted in the yield of lavender essential

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104897

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : oil in the plants from Samokov and Kazanlyk. The amount of total and free menthol in the mint essential oil obtained from Samokov, is considerably higher apparently because of higher relative humidity, less evaporation and a longer period of sunlight in this region. — T. L. Bravtseva

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104902

AUTHOR : Bujorean, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Rare Valuable Woody Plants in Timişoara.

ORIG. PUB. : Anuarul lucrar. stiint. Inst. agron. Timişoara, Bucuresti, 1957, 189-194

ABSTRACT : A list is given of valuable foreign woody species growing in certain gardens and along the streets of the city of Timişoara. Some of similar species have disappeared, although they existed in Timişoara only a few years ago. It is recommended to propagate and grow the species indicated in the list in the conditions of Timişoara. — L. I. Lipayeva

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No.104903

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Acclimatization of Tulip Tree in USSR.

ORIG. PUB. : Priroda, No. 5, 93-94

ABSTRACT : Tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera L., of magnolia family, native habitat - North America) is cultivated in USSR for decorative and scientific purposes only in small numbers in Caucasus, Crimea and in the southern regions of Ukraine. Data are cited on the mensuration of height, diameter, trunk and crown of some specimens growing in USSR. A particularly abundantly fruiting tree on the Black Sea coastline of Caucasus near the village of Golovinka in Lazaverskiy rayon is described.--
L. I. Lipayeva

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No.104907

AUTHOR : Shafranskiy, T. P.
INST. : Ministry of Municipal Economy, RSFSR
TITLE : Transplanting Trees and Shrubs in Summer in Cities, 2nd Edition, Corrected and Supplemented.

ORIG. PUB. : M., MOvo kommun. kh-va RSFSR, 1958, 122 str., ill.

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104908

AUTHOR : Augustynowicz, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Observations on Some Small Mountain Shrubs.

ORIG. PUB. : Wiadom. bot., 1958, 2, No. 1, 31-32

ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104910

AUTHOR : Teisanu, Tn.
INST. : -
TITLE : Pruning Roses.

ORIG. PUB. : Gradina, via si livada, 1958, 7, No. 4, 42-47

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104914

AUTHOR : Stursa, J., Menehould, St.
INST. : -
TITLE : Breeding Chrysanthemums in France.

ORIG. PUB. : Ovocnar. a zelinar., 1958, 6, No. 3, 83-84

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104916

AUTHOR : Chigayeva, A. F.
INST. : Siberian Botanical Garden (Tomsk University)
TITLE : Experiment in the Growing of Perennial Ornamental Plants in the Conditions of the City of Tomsk.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. Sibirsk. botan. sada (Tomskiy un-t), 1958, vyp. 5, 69-72

ABSTRACT : For several years, Siberian Botanical Garden at Tomsk University, has been conducting the selection and study of the fitness for the taiga regions of Siberia of ornamental perennials, cultivated and wild growing. By 1958, their collection consisted of 1008 varieties, assigned to 115 species and 83 genera. As the result of the work carried out, studies were completed on the growing of irises, gladioli, phloxes, dahlias and of

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104916

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 52 wild-growing species from which 41 have been recommended for introduction into the cultivation of ornamental plants. -- N. S. Lebedeva

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104917

AUTHOR : Kravchenko, O.
INST. : Ufa Botanical Garden
TITLE : Perennial Flowers for Bashkiria

ORIG. PUB. : S. kh. Bashkirii, 1957, No. 4, 22-23

ABSTRACT : Trials of ornamental perennials, introduced from other oblasts of Soviet Union, have been conducted for a number of years at Ufa Botanical Garden. The results of this work are represented by a table encompassing 27 species of perennial ornamental plants recommended by the Garden for production utilization in the cultivation of ornamental plants in Bashkir Republic. -- A. G. Vyatkina

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104918

AUTHOR : Riehl, G.
INST. : Institute of Ornamental Plants. Humboldt University.
TITLE : The Influence of Leaf Area on the Rooting of Cuttings.

ORIG. PUB. : Dtsch. Gartenbau, 1957, 4, No. 3, 65-67

ABSTRACT : At the Institute of Ornamental Plants and at Humboldt University in Berlin, experiments were carried out on the influence of leaf area on the rooting of carnation cuttings with different moisture content of the substratum. It was found that a decrease in water evaporation by means of severing part of the leaf, impairs the development of the roots. This was reflected especially sharply with the optimum moisture of the substratum when the evaporation from the leaf is fully compensated. Experiments on a series of different ornamental plants with a number of parallel variants produced the same result. - S. S. Chernysheva

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104919

AUTHOR : Riehl, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Growth Substances for the Propagation of of Plants by Cuttings at Different Levels of Moisture in the Substratum.
ORIG. PUB. : Arch. Gartenbau, 1957, 5, No. 4-5, 265-283

ABSTRACT : It is shown that treatment with alpha-naphthylacetic acid (100 mg/l) acts especially favorably on the rooting of the cuttings of Chrysanthemum indicum and Myrtus communis with low soil moisture content; with medium moisture content - less favorably, and has no effect or acts unfavorably with a high soil moisture content.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104921

AUTHOR : Jesinovskaja, V., Süvalepp, A.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, sthonian SSR
TITLE : On the Replenishment of the Collection of Ornamental Plants at the Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Sciences, Esthonian SSR.
ORIG. PUB. : ENSV Teaduste Akad. Toimetised. Biol. seer, Izv. AN EstSSR. Ser. biol. 1957, 6, No. 3, 294-292
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104925

AUTHOR : Mantrova, Ye. Z
INST. : Ministry of Municipal Economy, RSFSR
TITLE : Gladioli (Experiments on Manuring).

ORIG. PUB. : M-vo kommun. kh-va RSFSR, 1958, 59 str. ill.

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104926

AUTHOR : Piltz, H.
INST. : Hamburg Institute of Applied Botany
TITLE : Experiment in the Study of the Tolerance of Tulip Bulbs to Gas Treatment with Methyl Bromide.

ORIG. PUB. : Nachrichtenbl. Dtsch. Pflanzenschutzdienstes, 1958, 10, No. 1, 6-7

ABSTRACT : At Hamburg Institute of Applied Botany. experiments were carried out on the gas treatment of tulip bulbs with methyl bromide for the purpose of the control of mites damaging the rootlets of the bulbs, and for the determination of permissible concentrations of methyl bromide and duration of the treatment. 100 bulbs of the Rose copland variety were subjected to the gas treatment. Treatment was conducted in a special chamber; the doses of methyl bromide were from 20 to 40 grams/m^3 with the duration of 5, 6 and 10 hours. The treated bulbs were set out for

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104926

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : forced growth. Observations showed that treatment with methyl bromide even with the concentration of 20 grams/m^3 for 5 hours severely lowers the capacity of the bulbs to flower, and with a higher concentration disturbs the normal development of the leaves. -- A. G. Vyatkina

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No.104929

AUTHOR : Silvelepp, A.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, Esthonian SSR
TITLE : Results of the Experiments in Growing Double-Flowering Begonias.

ORIG. PUB. : ENSV teaduste Akad. toimetised. Biol. seer., Izv. AN EstSSR. Ser. biol., 1957, 6, No. 4, 392-396
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104931

AUTHOR : Stroganova, T. P.
INST. : Ministry of Municipal Economy, RSFSR
TITLE : Asters.

ORIG. PUB. : M., M-vo kommun. kh-va RSFSR, 1958, 59 str., ill.

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

E N D

CARD: 1/1 1561